April 7, 1768. NUMB. 2050

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

*Carliſle, March* 15, 1768.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

*As ſeveral injurious aſperſions have, in the affair of Frederick Stump, been injuriouſly caſt on my people and me, and ſo aſſiduouſly propagated and made public, as that there now remains no other method of overtaking and wiping away the reproach, but by a public defence; I hope, therefore, a regard to injured innocence, will procure the following a place in your next paper, which will much oblige many, as well as, Gentlemen, Your humble ſervant,* G. D.

To the PUBLIC.

IT gives me peculiar concern to find myſelf obliged to the diſagreeable taſk of vindicating my conduct in this manner, in a matter where I thought myſelf ſecure from the attacks of malice itſelf; but the groſs miſrepreſentation of facts, which, I have good reaſon to believe, have been made by ſome invidious pen or pens from this town, and induſtriouſly ſpread, lay me under the unhappy neceſſity of either ſacrificing my character to the attempts of thoſe aſſaſſins, or juſtifying myſelf to the public by a true ſtate of facts; which latter every man, having regard to either character or uſefulneſs, would chooſe: This, therefore, I hope, will ſufficiently plead my excuſe. I am then, I find, openly reproached as having adviſed and prevailed on Colonel Armſtrong to oppoſe the Chief Juſtice's warrant, ordering Stump and Ironcutter down to Philadelphia; and having alſo uſed influence in exciting the people that reſcued the priſoners, to that riotous undertaking. As to the firſt of theſe, it is ſufficient to obſerve: The priſoners were brought in on Saturday evening; on Monday forenoon, when they were nigh ready to be ſent off, a number of reputable inhabitants of the town, with ſome from the country, met and remonſtrated againſt it, as has been repreſented in this Gazette of the 3d inſt. and that afternoon the temporary commitment of the priſoners, until removed by ſuperior orders, was wrote.---From early on Sabbath morning, until the whole was over on Monday, I was out of town, having been in courſe at my congregation in the country, nor ſaw Colonel Armſtrong, nor heard from him, nor ſent to him, from before the priſoners came in, until the Monday evening, after 7 o'clock, he came to my houſe, and greatly complained of the oppoſition which had that day been made to ſending off the priſoners; and expreſſed, in the ſtrongeſt terms, his ſentiment, that the Chief Juſtice's warrant muſt be obeyed, and his earneſt deſire of having the priſoners taken down according to the order therein contained, and went away fully of the ſame mind; only propoſing to have the aſſiſtance of ſome of the magiſtrates from the country, in a matter where the uneaſineſs of the people was ſo general and great, which ſtep had been propoſed and adviſed to by ſome of the magiſtrates in town before he came to my houſe; nor had I any thing farther with the Colonel on this head, at any other time. From this true ſtate of the fact, which I am able to prove, if requiſite, it is evident, 1ſt, That I had no intercourſe of any kind with Colonel Armſtrong from before the priſoners came in, until the evening after they had been, in conſequence of the unſeaſonableneſs of the weather, and remonſtrances of the people, prevented from being taken off, and committed as above. 2dly, That the expedient of having other magiſtrates, was not by any advice of mine, but propoſed before I ſo much as ſaw the Colonel. 3dly, That Colonel Armſtrong was equally firm in the ſentiment of obedience being due to the Chief Juſtice's warrant at his going from my houſe, as he was at coming to it, and equally deſirous of having it obeyed, and was the ſame afterwards, as I am alſo able to prove. And 4thly, As a native conſequence from the whole, that the author and ſpreader of the report, that Colonel Armſtrong was influenced by me to diſobey, or oppoſe the Chief Juſtice's warrant, were guilty of raiſing and ſpreading a falſe report.------As to my having uſed any influence to excite thoſe who reſcued the priſoners, to that iniquitous ſtep, I ſhall juſt obſerve; That week the priſoners were in this jail, I was providentially prevented from viſiting my charge (the ſervice I was then engaged in) this now appears a favourable circumſtance; for had I been employed in executing that part of my office, the pen of detraction would, moſt probably, have conſtrued it into ſowing ſedition from houſe to houſe, but from the time I returned home on Monday afternoon, I was no where out of my own houſe, except at two or three neighbours in town, and ſaw ſcarce any body but my own family until Wedneſday morning, when I ſet off by ſun-up, in company with ſeveral gentlemen, for York Town, and did not return till Saturday afternoon (the day after the reſcue) and can, if requiſite, vindicate my character, by proving my company and conduct, if not every hour from the time of bringing in the priſoners, till their reſcue, yet as near it as could poſſibly be expected, by any innocent perſon, labouring under no ſuſpicion of having their character ſtabbed by defamatory influence. On my way home, I was alarmed with news of the reſcue. On the next day (being the Sabbath) I publicly declared, from the pulpit, my deteſtation of the fact. Early on the Monday I croſſed the North Mountain, in company with William Lyon, Eſq; before the poſſe were yet gathered, and joined my beſt endeavours in attempting to recover thoſe infatuated people to reaſon; and openly, in the preſence of a large number aſſembled together, condemned their diſtracted conduct, and urged the return of the priſoners. The next Sabbath I preached on ſubjection to government, and that week went over again, in company with Colonel Armſtrong, and ſome other gentlemen, who went to make thoſe people aſſurances from the Governor, of the priſoners being tried in their proper county, and joined my influence with the reſt for recovering the priſoners. Theſe things I ſay not with boaſting, but in ſelf vindication, and whether this was conſiſtent with having excited to the fact, let the impartial world judge.----I muſt have had a face of impudence, almoſt beyond Beelzebub himſelf, to have encouraged firſt, and then acted thus, and blamed and cenſured, even to raiſing the reſentment of ſome againſt me, for my being ſo much engaged. But what innocence can ſecure from the impeachment of determined obloquy and reproach?----But to attack myſelf alone, and attempt to ſtab a ſingle character, did not ſuffice.---- Haman's malice cannot reſt in aiming at Mordecai's ruin only; the whole nation is marked out for vengeance. The ſame ſpirit ſeems to have actuated theſe modern Hamans, in attempting to roll over the blame of reſcuing the priſoners entirely on my people, and aſſert that the reſcuers were all of them, or that the whole was done by the new ſide (as they are termed) this charge muſt have proceeded from the greateſt malevolence, and rancour beyond expreſſion; party in religion not having had any hand, more or leſs, in the matter; and to attempt turning it into that channel (though I know it was early done in this place, and is perfectly agreeable to the general courſe ſome have been ſteering for ſeveral years paſt) is, I am bold to ſay, infamous and baſe to the laſt degree, calculated only to heighten the fire of party, embroil ſociety both civil and religious, weaken the county, by dividing it againſt itſelf, and ſubſerve in every reſpect the intereſt of the Prince of Darkneſs, without being capable of anſwering any one ſingle valuable purpoſe.----Suppoſe they had all been of my people that perpetrated the reſcue, would it have been friendly, or acting the part of chriſtian brotherhood, to have been ſo eager to expoſe the whole body? Would it not have been imitating Edom, as recorded by Obadiah? Might it not, in ſuch caſe, have been ſufficient to name out the guilty perſons, without attempting to brand the whole ſociety with infamy, unleſs they had already become infamous for ſuch conduct? Or could any other reaſon be alledged for pointing out the particular ſociety, unleſs to attempt rendering both them and me odious in the eyes of all good men, even on that ſuſpicion of their having all belonged to me? which yet is far from being the caſe.---- A great part of the reſcuers came from beyond the North Mountain, and though I deteſt the very idea of party in the affair, and eſteem the attempting to fix it on, or roll it off, any one ſect or party, an evidence of a very wicked temper, as ſome of all ſorts were concerned, as they happened to live in the neighbourhood, or part of the country where the deſign was formed, and were made acquainted with it, both old ſide and new, Seceders, Covenanters, Church of England, and even Papiſts, as ſome of the perſons concerned have declared. Yet this I will aſſert, and can maintain, that as far as I have yet been able to learn the names of thoſe found out to have been engaged, there are not more of what was formerly called the new ſide, than there are of what was called the old; this I do not ſay to blame or free any one particular ſect or party, but merely to ſhew it was no party matter.----I have now ſtated this matter in a fair point of light, which I am able to maintain, and leave it to every impartial mind, what ſentiment to form of the author or authors, and ſpreaders of ſuch invidious repreſentations. Every good man, I am ſure, muſt hold them in deteſtation, as peſts in ſociety, civil or religious, baſe incendiaries, and a nuſance in a commonwealth. And yet odious as the character is, and however deteſtable the conduct, there are ſome of ſo perverſe a diſpoſition, ſo uninfluenced by religion, and deſtitute of honeſty, as to lurk privily for the innocent without cauſe, who ſleep not except they have done miſchief, and their ſleep is taken away, unleſs they have attempted to cauſe ſome to fall. If any ſee proper to contradict the ſtate of facts here given, I deſire they may do it, not in the undermining way of private whiſpering and ſuggeſtion, the favourite plan of baſe detractors, whoſe ſafety lies in concealment, and to whom day is as the ſhadow of death, but openly in the public prints, ſigned with their name. Nor ſhall I eſteem myſelf bound to take any notice of any thing which the author will not dare openly to avow. And if none appear, I hope the public will be ſo candid as to take their ſilence on this head, as a full, though tacit confeſſion, of their being convinced, that the repreſentations they have made, or propagated, are falſe and groundleſs.

GEORGE DUFFIELD.

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*To the Printers of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

*Be pleaſed to indulge me ſo far as to give the following a place in ſome of your next papers, as it may be agreeable to many of your readers, eſpecially to thoſe who are but ſuperficially acquainted with Trigonometry, and its many uſeful applications.*

THERE have been ſeveral admeaſurements made by citizens, and others, from Paſſyunk to Philadelphia, but theſe meaſures being made by a chain, and the crookedneſs of the roads, together with avoiding dirty places, is looked upon as very inaccurate; being in town, I took the heighth of Chriſt Church Steeple, on the S. W. ſide, to a very particular mark, ſo that I ſhould know the ſpot at any diſtance, which was 198 feet high: Thence where I took my diſtant obſervation, with a fore-ſtaff fixed to a large ſemicircle, whoſe degrees, on the diagonal, were divided into 60 equal parts, with a good ſpy glaſs, the center of whoſe glaſſes coincided with the ſights on the ſtaff, which ſhewed the object very clear and diſtinct, and the true elevation of the ſpot, by a plummet hung at a ſilk thread, to be 41 minutes above the true horizon, and conſequently as that ſine was to 190, ſo is radius 90 to the diſtance 16665, equal to 3 miles, and 50 perches, which is the truth, if it were a flat, but the arch of the ſphere will make it ſomewhat more. I believe the heighth of the diſtant object might be aſcertained to very great exactneſs, by moving towards, or the reverſe, by moving direct from it, and ſave the trouble of coming to that of an angle of 45 degrees, whoſe baſe and perpendicular are equal. T. T.

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THE ſubſcribers, executors of JOHN MEASE, deceaſed, finding little regard paid to their former advertiſement (deſiring all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make ſpeedy payment) take this opportunity, once more, to requeſt all ſuch to pay, without further delay or trouble, as the executors are under an indiſpenſible neceſſity of calling in all the debts, in order to diſcharge the legacies due from ſaid eſtate, and for which purpoſe alſo they propoſe to diſpoſe of, on very eaſy terms, the following real eſtate of ſaid deceaſed.

1. A lot on the weſt ſide of Fourth, between Arch and Vine-ſtreets, 44 feet front on Fourth-ſtreet, and 50 feet deep; on which there is erected a commodious brick houſe, two ſtory high, alſo a large convenient brick bake-houſe, in compleat order for the buſineſs; now in the poſſeſſion of Matthias Cline, baker.

2. A lot in Front-ſtreet, near Gilbert's Alley, containing 20 feet on Front-ſtreet, and extending weſtward 84 feet: On this lot there is a neat two ſtory brick houſe, two rooms on a floor; alſo a good kitchen, and a lodging-room over it, very convenient; there is alſo a neat paved yard, and a pump in it; now in tenure of Dr. Phile.

3. A lot of ground on the north ſide of Gilbert's Alley, 28 feet front, and extending northward 43 and an half feet, joining the back of the foregoing lot.

4. A lot on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, 30 feet front, and extending back to the Dock 143 feet along the north line; bounded northward by the houſe Samuel Morton now lives in, and ſouthward by Andrew Doz's houſe: There is on this lot, a large two ſtory brick houſe, and an old brick bake-houſe.

5. A water lot on Plumb-ſtreet, 37 and an half feet front, extending into the river Delaware 350 feet, bounded ſouthward by Nehemiah Allen's ground, and northward by George Clymer's lot (between which and the ſaid lot, there is to be a ten feet alley jointly left out for the uſe of ſaid lots, over one half of which each hath the privilege of building:) There is erected on ſaid lot, a very good wooden building, with a cellar underneath; now occupied by Samuel Moore: Alſo ſeveral other wooden buildings, with a good wharff, on the river; for which, with other reaſons, this lot is eſteemed very valuable.

6. A lot on Society-hill, in Front-ſtreet, near the corner of Lombard-ſtreet; the lot is 17 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and extends weſt 70 feet, to an alley in Lombard-ſtreet, of which this hath the privilege: There is on this lot, a neat two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, with a cellar underneath, and a brick kitchen, and piazza, built back.

7. A large lot, or piece of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near South-ſtreet, 90 feet on Front-ſtreet, and extending eaſtward to Penn-ſtreet, 120 feet, commonly called Attwood's Garden, in which there are ſome valuable fruit trees, and a neat ſummer-houſe, with a fire-place in it, and a cellar underneath: There is on part of this lot, a very good ſtable and coach-houſe, to be ſold either with or without the lot. It is very convenient to be divided into ſmall lots, having two fronts.

8. A lot of ground, ſituate on the bank, between Penn and Water-ſtreets, about 82 feet front on Penn-ſtreet, and extending into Water-ſtreet; bounded ſouthward by ground formerly Woodrop's, and northward by ground formerly Branſon's.

9. A very valuable water lot, nearly oppoſite to the two before deſcribed lots; being 128 feet front, on Water-ſtreet, and extending into the river the uſual depth. The improvements on this lot coſt a great ſum; it now conſiſting of a good Wharff already run out, two very good dwelling-houſes, a range of ſtone ſtores, a bake-houſe, with a large ſtore adjoining, and a loft over it: Alſo ſeveral other wooden buildings and improvements.

10. A very good plantation in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, late the property of George Peirce, containing 300 acres and upwards, of which a great deal is good meadow, and more may very eaſily be made; there is alſo a dwelling-houſe, good barn, and ſtables, with other improvements.

'Tis preſumed a more preciſe and particular deſcription of any of the beforementioned premiſes is unneceſſary, as no doubt every purchaſer will take the trouble of viewing ſuch part, or parts, as they may incline to buy.

WILLIAM ALLISON, JAMES MEASE, } Executors.
WILLIAM MILLER, JOHN MEASE, }

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TO be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 20th day of this inſtant April, on the premiſes, a valuable plantation and tract of land, containing 340 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Woolwich, in the county of Glouceſter, and weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey, on the river Delaware, oppoſite Marcus-Hook, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, on which there is a good dwelling-houſe, barn and orchard, about 50 acres of upland cleared, 70 acres of good improved meadow, now in timothy and green graſs, and 40 acres more may be made, being ſecured already from the tide by a good bank. Alſo one third part of Oldman's creek iſland, containing 140 acres, lying about half a mile from the above, being a convenient range for ſwine, and 4 acres of cedar ſwamp, full of timber, on the eaſt ſide of Raccoon creek, about 3 miles from the above plantation; 20 acres of green rye will be ſold ſeparate, now growing on the ſaid premiſes.

And on the 27th Day of this inſtant April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, three two ſtory brick houſes, and lots of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in ſaid city; the houſes are each 14 feet front, and 20 back, and the lots 50 feet deep, two of them are free of any groundrent, and the other only ſubject to the payment of Three Pounds Six Shillings per annum; there is a pump belonging to the ſaid houſes, they are in good repair, and rent for 50 l. a year.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold by public vendue, 1220 acres of very good land and ſwamp, lying in Broadkill hundred, in the county of Suſſex, on Delaware, near one half is ſwamp, capable of being made excellent meadow, and the remainder ſtrong and well timbered land, well watered, ſuitable for ſeveral plantations, and will be ſold in lots of 200 acres, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The titles to the above mentioned premiſes, are eſteemed indiſputable. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and be informed of the value and qualities of the plantation in Glouceſter, by applying to Matthew Gill, near the ſame; of the houſes, to Whitehead Jones; and of the lands in Suſſex, to John Mifflin, merchant, in Philadelphia. The above lands were late the property of William Brown, and by him aſſigned to the ſubſcribers, who ſell them for the uſe of his creditors; SAMUEL BILES, JOHN HINCHMAN, and SAMUEL BLACKWOOD, who will make the payments as eaſy as poſſible for the purchaſers.

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Cheſter-Town, Maryland, April 2, 1768.

WHEREAS the Subſcribers intend to decline Trade in this Place, they will ſell their Stock of Goods now on Hand, at prime Coſt, and give Six Months Credit, without Intereſt. Any Perſon that may purchaſe, if they chooſe, may have the Store we now occupy, with a large and convenient Granary, at a moderate Rent. BENJAMIN MORGAN,
§ WILLIAM SLUBEY.

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WHEREAS ſeveral located, and unſeated Tracts of Land, have been duly rated, and valued, by the Aſſeſſors of Cumberland County; and whereas the Owners of the ſaid Land have neglected to pay the Taxes thereof: Now we, the Commiſſioners of Cumberland County aforeſaid, do give this public Notice, that unleſs the ſaid Owners do pay the reſpective Taxes due, before the firſt Day of May next, to John Montgomery, Eſq; County Treaſurer, we will proceed to ſell the ſaid Land, as the Law directs. Given under our Hands, this 25th Day of March, 1768. WILLIAM CLARK, WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN BYERS. †

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GOOD HEMP to be ſold by
*JOSEPH PEMBERTON,*
On the North Side of Race-ſtreet, the third Door from the Corner of Third-ſtreet. ¶ 5s. Tbc.

*Copy of a* LETTER *from the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province to the Right Honourable* HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, *Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, viz.*

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, *February* 13, 1768.

*SIR,*

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's Province, have ſtill the ſenſible impreſſions of gratitude upon their minds, for the ſignal and ſucceſsful exertions you were pleaſed to make for them when the liberties of the Colonies were in danger. And although they do not fall immediately under your care, in that department to which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint you; yet your known attachment to the rights of ſubjects, in their juſt extent, the conſtitution of the ſupreme legiſlative, and the prerogative of the Sovereign, is a ſtrong inducement to the Houſe, when new grievances happen, to implore your repeated aid.

Conſcious of their own diſpoſition, they rely upon that candor which is a diſtinguiſhed mark of your character. And however they may have been repreſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters as undutiful, turbulent and factious, your ſentiments are too generous to impute the expreſſions of uneaſineſs, under the operation of any particular Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, to a peeviſh or diſcontented habit, much leſs to the want of a due veneration for that auguſt Aſſembly.

This Houſe is at all times ready to recognize his Majeſty's high Court of Parliament, the ſupreme legiſlative power over the whole Empire: Its ſuperintending authority, in all caſes, conſiſtent with the fundamental rules of the Conſtitution, is as clearly admitted by his Majeſty's ſubjects in this Province, as by thoſe within the Realm: Since the conſtitution of the State, as it ought to be, is fixed, it is humbly preſumed that the ſubjects, in every part of the Empire, however remote, have an equitable claim to all the advantages of it.

It is the glory of the Britiſh Prince, and the happineſs of all his ſubjects, that their conſtitution hath its foundation in the immutable laws of nature: And as the ſupreme legiſlative, as well as the ſupreme executive, derives its authority from that conſtitution, it ſhould ſeem that no laws can be made or executed, that are repugnant to any eſſential law in nature. Hence a Britiſh ſubject is happily diſtinguiſhed from the ſubjects of many other States, in a juſt and well grounded opinion of his own ſafety, which is the perfection of political liberty.

It is acknowledged to be an unalterable law in nature, that a man ſhould have the free uſe and ſole diſpoſal of the fruit of his honeſt induſtry, ſubject to no controul. The equity of this principle ſeems to have been too obvious to be miſunderſtood, by thoſe who framed the conſtitution, into which it is ingrafted as an eſtabliſhed law. It is conceived that this principle gave riſe, in early time, to a repreſentation in Parliament; where every individual in the realm has ſince been, and is ſtill conſidered by Acts of Parliament, as preſent by himſelf, or by his repreſentative, of his own free election: Conſequently, the aid afforded there to the Sovereign, is not of the nature of a tribute, but the free and voluntary gift of all.

The Houſe ſubmit to your conſideration, whether his Majeſty's ſubjects of this Province, or any of them, can be conſidered as having been preſent in Parliament, when an Act of the fourth of his preſent Majeſty's reign, and another paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, were made. If not, it ſeems to be concluſive, that as thoſe Acts were made with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue out of America, the ſubjects here are in thoſe inſtances unfortunately deprived of the ſole diſpoſal of their property, and the honour and privilege of contributing to the aid of their Sovereign, by a free and voluntary gift.

The people of this Province would by no means be inclined to petition the Parliament for a repreſentation. Separated from the mother country by a mighty ocean, and at the diſtance of three thouſand miles, they apprehend it is, and ever will be, utterly impracticable that they ſhould be equally repreſented there: They have always been conſidered by the nation as ſubjects remote: And his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors were graciouſly pleaſed to conſtitute by Charter a ſubordinate legiſlative in the Province, as it is conceived, with a view of preſerving to their remote ſubjects the unalienable right of a repreſentation. By this Charter the lands therein deſcribed are granted to the inhabitants in free and common ſoccage; and the General Aſſembly is inveſted with the power of impoſing and levying proportionable and reaſonable aſſeſſments, rates and taxes, upon the eſtates and perſons of the inhabitants, for his Majeſty's ſervice, in the neceſſary defence and ſupport of his Government of the Province, and the protection and preſervation of the inhabitants; and of ordaining and eſtabliſhing all manner of wholeſome and reaſonable orders, laws, ſtatutes and ordinances, directions and inſtructions, either with or without penalties, as they ſhall judge to be for the good and welfare of the Province: And as a ſufficient check upon this ſubordinate power, which ſecures its dependance on the ſupreme legiſlative, no law can be made repugnant to the laws of England; and all laws that are made, are laid before his Majeſty, who at any time, during three years after, diſanuls them at his royal pleaſure. All that is deſired by the people of this Province, is, that they may be reſtored to their original ſtanding: They may venture to appeal to the nation, that they have never failed to afford their utmoſt aid to his Majeſty, whenever he hath required it; and they may ſay it, without vanity, that in many inſtances from their ſettlement, they have given ſtriking proofs of their zeal for the honour of their Sovereign, and their affection for the Mother-State. Muſt it not then be grievous to free and loyal ſubjects, to be called upon in a manner which appears to them to diveſt them of their freedom, and ſo far to impeach their loyalty, as to imply a miſtruſt of their chearful compliance with his Majeſty's royal requiſitions?

The houſe alſo beg leave to ſubmit, whether the people can continue free, while the Crown, in addition to its uncontroverted right of appointing a Governor, may appoint him ſuch ſtipends as it ſhall judge fit, at the expence of the people, and without their conſent: And whether, while the Judges of the land, at ſo great a diſtance from the throne, the fountain of juſtice, may be altogether independent on the people for their ſupport, it may not probably happen, that in ſome future time, the principles of equity may be ſubverted even on the Bench of Juſtice, and the people deprived of their happineſs and ſecurity.

The Houſe could add, that by the reſtraint laid upon the American trade by Acts of Parliament, which operates equally to the advantage of Great-Britain, and the diſadvantage of this and the other Colonies, and the taxes which the inhabitants here eventually pay as the conſumers of the Britiſh manufactures, it ſhould ſeem to be beyond all the rules of equity, that theſe additional burdens ſhould be laid on them. But they would not treſpaſs upon your time and attention to the great affairs of the nation. They beg your candid conſideration of the unhappy circumſtances of the Province, and hope that your great intereſt in the national Councils, ſo far as ſhall appear to you to be juſt, will be employed on their behalf. *Signed by the Speaker.*

*Copy of a* LETTER *to the Right Honourable the Marquis of* ROCKINGHAM.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, *January* 22, 1768.

*My* LORD,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's Province, have had the honour of your Letter of the 7th of May laſt, communicated to them by their Speaker, and thank your Lordſhip for your condeſcenſion, in the kind ſentiments you are pleaſed to expreſs of his Majeſty's good ſubjects of America, and of this Province. The eſtabliſhing the harmony between Great-Britain and her Colonies, is a ſubject which your Lordſhip has judged worthy of your particular attention: And the exertions which you have made for this very important purpoſe, claim the moſt grateful acknowledgments of the Houſe. Your ſentiments are ſo nobly extended beyond the moſt diſtant partial conſiderations, as muſt diſtinguiſh you as a patron of the Colonies, a friend to the Britiſh conſtitution, and the rights of mankind.

Your Lordſhip is pleaſed to ſay, that you will not adopt a ſyſtem of arbitrary rule over the Colonies; nor do otherwiſe than ſtrenuouſly reſiſt where attempts ſhould be made to throw off that dependency to which the Colonies ought to ſubmit. And your Lordſhip with great impartiality adds, "not only for the advantage of Great-Britain, but for their own real happineſs and ſafety."

This Houſe, my Lord, have the honour heartily to join with you in ſentiment; and they ſpeak the language of their conſtituents. So ſenſible are they of their happineſs and ſafety, in their union with, and dependence upon the Mother Country, that they would by no means be inclined to accept of an independency, if offered to them. But, my Lord, they intreat your conſideration, whether the Colonies have not reaſon to fear ſome danger of arbitrary rule over them, when the ſupreme power of the nation have thought proper to impoſe taxes on his Majeſty's American ſubjects, with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and without their conſent.

My Lord, the ſuperintending power of that high Court over all his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Empire, and in all caſes which can conſiſt with the fundamental rules of the conſtitution, was never queſtioned in this Province, nor, as the Houſe conceive, in any other. But in all free States the conſtitution is fixed: It is from thence that the ſupreme legiſlative, as well as the ſupreme executive, derives its authority: Neither, then, can break thro' the fundamental rules of the conſtitution, without deſtroying their own foundation.

It is humbly conceived that all his Majeſty's happy ſubjects, in every part of his wide extended dominions, have a juſt and equitable claim to the rights of that conſtitution, upon which government itſelf is founded, and by which ſovereignty and allegiance is aſcertained and limited. Your Lordſhip will allow us to ſay, that it is an eſſential right of a Britiſh ſubject, ingrafted into the conſtitution; or, if your Lordſhip will admit the expreſſion, a ſacred and unalienable natural right, quietly to enjoy, and have the ſole diſpoſal of his own property. In conformity to this the Acts of the Britiſh Parliament declare, that every individual in the realm, is preſent in his Majeſty's high Court of Parliament, by himſelf, or his repreſentative, of his own free election. But, my Lord, it is apprehended, that a juſt and equal repreſentation of the ſubjects, at the diſtance of a thouſand tranſmarine leagues from the metropolis is utterly impracticable. Upon this opinion, this Houſe humbly conceive, his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors thought it equitable to form ſubordinate legiſlative powers in America, as perfectly free as the nature of things would admit, that ſo their remote ſubjects might enjoy a right, which thoſe within the realm have ever held ſacred, of being taxed only by repreſentatives of their own free election.

The Houſe beg leave to obſerve to your Lordſhip, that the monies that ſhall ariſe by the act for granting to his Majeſty certain duties on Paper, Glaſs, and other articles, paſſed in their laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, are to be applied, in the firſt place, for the payment of the neceſſary charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government, in ſuch Colonies where it ſhall be judged neceſſary; and the reſidue for the defending, protecting and ſecuring the Colonies. They intreat your Lordſhip's conſideration, what may be the conſequence, in ſome future time, if the Crown, in addition to its right of appointing Governors over the Colonies, which this Houſe chearfully recognize, ſhould appoint them ſuch ſtipends as it ſhould judge fit, without the conſent of the people, and at their expence. And as the Judges of the land here do not hold their commiſſions during good behaviour, your Lordſhip will judge, whether it may not hereafter happen, that at ſo great a diſtance from the throne, the fountain of juſtice, for want of an adequate check, corrupt and arbitrary rule may take place, even within the Colonies, which may deprive a Bench of Juſtice of its glory, and the people of their happineſs and ſafety.

Your Lordſhip's juſtice and candor will induce you to believe, that what our enemies may have taken occaſion to repreſent to his Majeſty's Miniſters and the Parliament, as an undutiful diſpoſition in the Colonies, is nothing more than a juſt and firm attachment to their natural and conſtitutional rights. It is humbly ſubmitted to your Lordſhip, whether theſe ideas are well founded. And while this Province and the Colonies ſhall continue in your Lordſhip's judgment to be faithful and loyal ſubjects to his Majeſty, they rely upon it, that your happy influence will ever be employed to promote the ſentiments of tenderneſs, as well as juſtice, in the parent country.

Signed by the Speaker.

BOSTON, March 24.

At an Adjournment of the Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, the following Letter was reported by the Committee appointed for that Purpoſe, *viz.*

*To the ingenious* AUTHOR *of certain patriotic* LETTERS, *ſubſcribed,* A FARMER.

MUCH RESPECTED SIR,

WHEN the Rights and Liberties of the numerous and loyal Inhabitants of this extenſive Continent are in *imminent Danger*---when the inveterate Enemies of theſe Colonies are not more aſſiduous to forge Fetters for them, than diligent to delude the People, and zealous to perſuade them to an indolent Acquieſcence: At this *alarming Period*, when to reluct is deemed a Revolt; and to oppoſe ſuch Meaſures as are injudicious and deſtructive, is conſtrued as a formal Attempt to ſubvert Order and Government; when to reaſon is to rebel; and a *ready Submiſſion* to the Rod of Power, is ſolicited by the Tenders of *Place* and *Patronage*, or urged by the Menace of Danger and Diſgrace: 'Tis to YOU, worthy SIR! that AMERICA *is obliged*, for a moſt ſeaſonable, ſenſible, loyal, and vigorous Vindication of her invaded Rights and Liberties: 'Tis to YOU the DISTINGUISHED HONOUR is due; that when many of the Friends of Liberty were ready to fear its utter Subverſion: Armed with Truth, ſupported by the immutable Laws of Nature, the common Inheritance of Man, and leaning on the Pillars of the BRITISH Conſtitution; YOU SEASONABLY BROUGHT your Aid, OPPOSED impending Ruin, AWAKENED the moſt indolent and inactive to a Senſe of Danger, RE-ANIMATED the Hopes of thoſe, who had before exerted themſelves in the Cauſe of Freedom, and INSTRUCTED AMERICA in the *beſt Means* to obtain Redreſs.

Nor is this Weſtern World alone indebted to your Wiſdom, Fortitude and Patriotiſm; GREAT-BRITAIN alſo may be confirmed by You, that to be truly great and ſucceſsful, She muſt be juſt: That to oppreſs AMERICA, is to violate her own Honours, defeat her brighteſt Proſpects, and contract her ſpreading Empire.

To ſuch EMINENT WORTH AND VIRTUE, the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, the Capital of the Province of the MASSACHUSETS-BAY, IN FULL TOWN MEETING ASSEMBLED, expreſs their earlieſt Gratitude: Actuated themſelves by the ſame generous Principles, which appear with ſo much Luſtre in your uſeful Labours, they will not fail warmly to recommend, and induſtriouſly to promote that Union among the ſeveral Colonies, which is ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for the Security of the Whole.

Tho' ſuch SUPERIOR MERIT muſt aſſuredly, in the cloſeſt Receſs, enjoy the divine Satisfaction of having SERVED, and poſſibly SAVED this People; tho' veiled from our View, You modeſtly ſhun the deſerved Applauſe of *Millions*; permit Us to intrude upon your Retirement, and ſalute The FARMER, as the FRIEND of AMERICANS, and the common Benefactor of Mankind.

The above Letter was read, and UNANIMOUSLY accepted by the Town, and ordered to be publiſhed in the ſeveral News Papers.

*Atteſt.* WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

March 28. *The Connecticut papers acquaint us, that their great towns have come into ſimilar meaſures with Boſton.----The Manſfield agreement concludes thus: 'And if any of the inhabitants of this town do not conform to ſaid regulations, or violate ſaid agreement, without offering ſuperior arguments to vindicate their conduct, they ſhall be looked upon as having their reaſoning faculty beclouded, and treated with that tenderneſs that ſuch a melancholy circumſtance requires.*

*We are credibly informed, that all the towns on the Cape, have unanimouſly adopted the regulations this town lately came into.*

*Captain Purbeck, from North-Carolina, on the 8th inſt. about 10 leagues eaſt of Cape Cod, came athwart a ſloop lying on her beam ends, full of water; he judged her to be about 70 tons, ſhe had black waſte and quarters, her ſtern painted blue, and cabbin windows white.*

*We hear from Salem, that a veſſel which arrived there the beginning of laſt week, ſaw off Cape Ann, a large veſſel, ſuppoſed about 200 tons, moſtly under water, and a dead man in her main chains; and ſome fiſhermen belonging to Charleſtown, on Wedneſday laſt ſaw two ſchooners towing a wreck into Cape Ann: They were about a mile and an half from the wreck.*

NEW-YORK, April 4.

On Wedneſday laſt came in here the Brig Diamond, Captain Craw, in a Paſſage of 109 Days from Teneriffe, by whom we have the following Information, viz. That he ſailed from England in September laſt, bound to the Canaries; and that he ſailed again from Teneriffe bound for New-York, on the 12th of December; that on the 31ſt, at 3 o'Clock in the Morning, about 150 Leagues Weſt of the Iſlands, the Captain being aſleep in the Cabbin, Gilbert Blair, Mate, with Gabriel Birch, William Johnſon, and Daniel Denny, were on the Deck, the laſt of which was at the Helm; as the Mate was lying upon an Hencoop, Birch with an Axe ſplit his Scull, and in Concert with Johnſon threw him overboard; then Johnſon run down into the Cabbin, crying out to the Captain, that Birch had killed the Mate; Birch followed him with the Axe, and ſaid Johnſon had killed the Mate; they probably went down with a Deſign to kill the Captain, but Johnſon oppoſing Birch, he fell upon Johnſon with his Axe, and wounded him in a dreadful Manner; that while the Captain was ſtruggling with thoſe Men in the Cabbin, a Paſſenger on board apprehending another was coming down to aſſiſt the Murderers, he ran and faſtened the Cabbin Door, and then tried to help the Captain; that after ſome Time they got Birch ſecured; and in the Morning they diſcovered that John Grub, another of the Men, as well as Denny, was in the Conſpiracy; for Denny confeſſed before them all, that he ſaw Birch kill the Mate, and that he had conſented to join them, and that Grub had attempted to get into the Cabbin with a Weapon, when the Paſſenger ſhut the Door; that upon this Diſcovery, the Captain ordered the Boat to be hoiſted out, on board of which he put Birch, Johnſon and Grub, with their Cloaths, a Compaſs, two Oars, 30 lb. of Bread, a 10 Gallon Keg of Water, a Bottle of Wine, and a Bottle of Brandy, and then turned them adrift; That he had now left on board only Denny and a Boy, beſides the Paſſenger and himſelf, and Denny continued ſulky and uneaſy for ſeveral Days, tho' otherwiſe well and hearty, and then died ſuddenly, without any apparent Sickneſs; That they continued with Difficulty to make ſtill towards their Port, and on the 27th of January they fell in with Captain Stephenſon, in a Ship from Liverpool, bound for Cape Fear, who kindly ſpared them a hand to aſſiſt them to work the Veſſel.

Captain Hammond, from Penſacola, attempted to call in at the Havanna, in order to try to recover ſome old Arrearages due from thence; but his Veſſel was not ſuffered to go in, nor one Man to ſet his Foot aſhore: They offered him Water if he wanted, but nothing elſe. The Place ſeemed to him to have many additional ſtrong Fortifications, and a great Number of Forces.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 3.

This Morning, at Two o'Clock, the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this Dominion, ſubmitted to the relentleſs Hand of Death, and was relieved from thoſe numerous Infirmities which imbittered the latter Part of his Exiſtence. The many good Qualities which united in this Gentleman, render the Tribute of Reverence juſtly due to his Memory. As a faithful Repreſentative of his Sovereign, he was vigilant in Government, moderate in Power, exemplary in Religion, and merciful where the Rigour of Juſtice could by any Means be diſpenſed with.

In the Exerciſe of his leſs public Virtues, he was warm in his Attachments, punctual in his Engagements, munificent to Indigence, and in his domeſtic Connexions truly paternal. Though his End was accompanied with uncommon Anguiſh, yet no Sigh or Complaint iſſued from his Boſom, no Pain interrupted the Serenity of his Mind. His Life was a Pattern worthy of Imitation. Let his Succeſſors therefore walk in his Paths: Let his Survivors take Heed to his Ways. The Taſk is not difficult, when they have before them ſo ſtrongly impreſſed the Footſteps of this upright Man.

*March* 10. Laſt Tueſday the remains of our late Governor, the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; were interred in the North Iſle of the Church in this City. The Hon. the Preſident, and ſuch Members of his Majeſty's Council as lived convenient, the Hon. Mr. Speaker, the Treaſurer, his Majeſty's Attorney-General, and all the principal Gentlemen of this Place and Neighbourhood, aſſiſted in paying the laſt Offices to the Deceaſed, ſincerely lamenting the Loſs of a Ruler who had endeared himſelf to them. The Militia of this City alſo attended, and paid the Honours due to his Memory upon this melancholy Occaſion.

To the Memory of the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; late Lieutenant-Governor of this Colony; a Man who in public Life was equalled by few, and in his private Character excelled by none; who in Spite of a lingering Illneſs, and the ſevereſt Attacks of the moſt excruciating Pain, ſubmitted to the relentleſs Hand of Death with a Fortitude and Reſignation known to but few in the Evening Hours of departing Life; this little Monument is addreſſed by one, whoſe Boſom retains the higheſt Senſe of thoſe Virtues poſſeſſed by that worthy Gentleman in ſo eminent a Degree, as to make him ſtill live in the bleeding Remembrance of a numerous Acquaintance, and to raiſe a Monument in his Country's Boſom, which is out of the Power of Cenſure to deface.

If ever Virtue loſt a Friend ſincere,
If ever Sorrow claim'd VIRGINIA's Tear,
If ever Death a noble Conqueſt made,
'Twas when FAUQUIER the Debt of Nature paid.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newport, to his friend in Philadelphia.*

"I entirely agree with you that the FARMER's Letters are the *beſt pieces* which have been publiſhed on the ſubject.

"The FARMER of *Pennſylvania* is almoſt ADORED in this little Colony.--We toaſt him next to Lords *Chatham* and *Cambden*--call him the AMERICAN PITT, and are ambitious to give him his deſerved Praiſe.---As for my part, I am greatly obliged to him for the Inſtruction as well as Pleaſure which I have received from his pen.---He hath ſtruck out *many thoughts entirely new*, adduced *Authorities full to his points*, with which I was before unacquainted; and arranged his arguments *with ſo much ſkill*, that they with united Force inconteſtably demonſtrate the illegality of Great-Britain taxing the colonies. *America* is greatly indebted to a number of writers who have ſtood forth and warmly vindicated her rights, but no one but a *Dulany*, in my opinion, can equal the *Farmer*. While other writers, contented with lightly touching the ſubject, have made it their principal buſineſs to warm the paſſions, and rouſe the reſentment of the colonies, the FARMER *of Pennſylvania* goes to the bottom---deduces taxation from its origin, and evinces that taxes were always conſidered as the free gifts of the people;---and in the courſe of his argument ſhews, that colonial taxation was unprecedented before the Greenvillian adminiſtration. That important point of which Mr. *Greenville* was ignorant, or affected not to underſtand the difference between external and internal taxes, he hath elucidated, and proved that it was not a diſtinction without a difference. The parliament of *Great-Britain*, it is acknowledged, have a

right to regulate the trade of the whole British empire, but impositions for the regulation of trade, and taxes for levying money on the colonies, are distinct propositions, and do not by any means involve each other. To infer from the right of *Great-Britain* to regulate the trade of the colonies, her right to take our money out of our pockets, is a kind of logic which *America* cannot understand. It might with as much truth be inferred from that proposition, that she hath a right to wrest our estates from us, and sell us as slaves. To regulate the trade of the colonies is allowed to *Great-Britain*, but, under colour of protecting the colonies, and supporting their civil government, to lay a tax upon them, is to lay the ax to the very root of the tree of Liberty, and I hope will never be conceded by *America*. In regulating the trade of the colonies, great attention ought to be exercised, and the consequences of such regulations should be deliberately considered. Rather than to violate the rights of the colonies, it is the interest of *Great-Britain*, in her regulations of trade, to grant them the greatest indulgence; for commerce delights and flourishes in a free air; and the FARMER hath proved, that the flourishing state of *Great-Britain*, is owing to the trade she carries on with these colonies. Sensible of this, *Postlethwait*, and a cloud of writers, which the FARMER hath quoted on this occasion, have given it as their sentiments, that the colonies ought to receive from the parent state the greatest commercial indulgence. But instead thereof----severe restrictions and impositions have been lately laid on the trade of *America*.----Restrictions and impositions not only incompatible with the interest of *Great-Britain*, but utterly inconsistent with the liberty of the colonies.----Amazing infatuation! Unprecedented cruelty! I must here abruptly finish my observations on a few of the FARMER's letters. I could proceed with pleasure, but it would carry me beyond the bounds of a letter. I cannot avoid however adding, that all which I have read breathe the same *temperate*, but *animated* spirit of liberty, are wrote with peculiar *elegance* and *perspicuity*; and discover a *thorough knowledge* of the English *history* and *laws*. If it should not be inconsistent with the FARMER's plan, I should be extremely glad if he would favour the public with a definition of the word CONSTITUTION, as applied to the British government. During the late and present dispute with the parent state, that word hath been, and is frequently used, but I imagine its meaning is not thoroughly understood. With the principal fundamental laws of the British empire most people are acquainted; and since the memorable stamp-act, the inhabitants of these colonies are very much improved in their knowledge of the history of *England*, and the frame of the British government.----This knowledge a few have gained principally by their own study and application, but all of them in part, and the bulk of them, are entirely indebted for it to the instructive pieces which have been wrote and published on the subject of our rights by Americans. But the ideas involved in the complex term *constitution*, I believe are not clearly perceived by those whom I have conversed with, at least I have not yet heard or seen a satisfactory definition of that term. The FARMER of *Pennsylvania* hath settled the meaning of the word TAX to the public satisfaction; and he, if any man on the continent can do it, is able to give his reader clear and definitive ideas of the word *constitution*. If you are acquainted with him, I would be obliged to you if you would hint this matter to him. Heartily wishing for the continuance of American Liberty. I am, &c."

We hear, from good Authority, that Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, His Majesty's Superintendant for Indian Affairs, has lately held a Treaty with the Indians at his House at Johnson Hall, at which were present 750 of the Six Nations, Canewagas, and other Canada Indians, and 70 of the Tribes inhabiting the Banks of the Susquehanna. The greatest Grievance complained of by the Indians, was the Neglect of the Confirmation of the Boundary they had agreed to some Years since, which was much aggravated by the White People settling on their Lands, and by the late cruel Murders committed by Stump, as well as by the killing of their People by the Virginians, of all which Matters they were loud in their Complaints; but upon their being assured, that the said Boundary would be ratified and confirmed, by the Orders of the Great King, at another Meeting, to be held two Months hence, and that all their other Grievances should be redressed, they seemed pacified, and expressed their Satisfaction. The Compliments of Condolance were made to them for their lost Brethren, and considerable Presents given to them, as well on Behalf of his Majesty, as of the People of Pennsylvania; and the Indians finally agreed to bury the Hatchet, cover the Graves of the Deceased, brighten the Chain, and ratified all former Treaties. As Matters, therefore, are now brought to this happy Issue, and the Clouds that have been hanging over these Colonies for some Time, and seemed to prognosticate an Indian War, are happily dispelled, and likely to continue so, if the mad Conduct of the Frontier People does not give the Indians fresh Cause of Uneasiness; it is to be hoped, that every prudent and thoughtful Person among us, in their several Stations, will use their utmost Endeavours to prevent any future Complaints, and treat the Indians as our Brethren and faithful Allies; to which Conduct our own Interest, as well as every Christian Motive, should incite us.

A few Days since, JOHN ALLEN, and JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Esquires, set out for Pittsburgh, being appointed Commissioners, in Behalf of this Province, to confer with, and make the Compliments of Condolance, in Company with GEORGE CROGHAN, Esq; Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON's Deputy, to the Western Indians, who are, it is said, there assembled in great Numbers on another Occasion; it is therefore to be hoped that these Indians will, as well as those at Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON's, receive Satisfaction, and retain peaceable and friendly Dispositions towards our Inhabitants. It is said they are directed to make them considerable Presents.

*By Captain Livingston from Lisbon, we learn, that the Captains Keais, Sutton, White, Bulkley, and Ramsey, are all arrived there from this Port; and that a Schooner, and three Sloops, one of which commanded by Captain Hyndshaw, were also arrived there from New-York.----By him we also learn, that the Snow King George, Captain Potts, of this Place, was drove ashore in the Bay of Gibraltar, but got off again with very little Damage; and that five other Vessels were ashore there at the same Time.------On the 20th ult, in Lat. 35:28, Long. 68:45, Captain Livingston spoke a Brig, belonging to Falmouth, bound from Charlestown to Gibraltar, seven Days out, but could not learn the Master's Name; and on the 25th, in Lat. 37, Long. 71:54, he spoke a Brig, Capt. Brooks, from the Bay of Honduras for New-London, out 28 Days, all well.*

Friday last the Schooner Rachel, Captain Taylor, arrived here from New-Orleans, but last from Pensacola, in 32 Days. He sailed from Pensacola in Company with Captain M'Mahan, in a Ship for London, and parted with him the 13th of last Month, in Lat. 29: Long. 76, all well.----On the 19th and 20th, being in Lat. 32:30, Long. 70, he met with a violent Gale of Wind at S. W. in which the Schooner was thrown on her Beam Ends for some Time, and shifted her Hold.----On the 27th, in Lat. 36, Long. 70, he spoke the Brig Mercury, Captain Moore, from this Port for St. Christophers; and the next Day he spoke a Snow, Captain Tuffey, from Virginia for Glasgow, all well.

By Captain Taylor we learn, That the Cold was more intense at New Orleans the Beginning of January last, than ever was known by the oldest People there: That the Spanish Troops were not arrived to take Possession of Orleans the 15th of February, but were daily expected: That the Spanish Governor there had prohibited all Trade with Dry Goods or Negroes being carried on at that Place by either French or English: That Trade was dull, and the Markets at Orleans and Pensacola over-stocked with Provisions: That Pensacola is settling fast by People who arrive daily from Europe, so that within the last 18 Months near 200 Houses have been erected there: That the Place was very healthy; and that a large Settlement was forming at the Natches, where the Land is very good, and to be obtained on easy Terms.

Captain Guitton, from this Port, is arrived at Pensacola.-- Captains Webley and Snell, in Sloops, Captains Walker and Moore, in Brigs, and the Captains Pell and Ashfield, all from New-York; Captain Rider, in a Brig with Neutrals, from Maryland; and a Schooner from Connecticut, are arrived at New-Orleans.

Last Week two Men were committed to Chester Goal, for the Murder of a Man in Kennet Township, by cutting his Throat from Ear to Ear.

*** There is an exceeding good and cheap Bread used at present by many Families in Town; they take one half Potatoes, boil, peel, and mash them up, then mix them with the Flour. The Bread is very sweet, and must be a great Saving to the Poor, if fallen into.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Nancy, H. M'Phillemy, Halifax. Brig Grace, J. Livingston, Lisbon. Schooner Rachel, J. Taylor, New Orleans.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Nancy, B. West, and Schooner Polly, A. Mansfield, Salem, N. E.

CLEARED. Schooner Patience, W. Kidd, Madeira. Schooner Leopard, T. Church, and Sloop Sally, I. Blewer, Halifax, Brig Peggy, G. Bridges, Georgia. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Mason, and Schooner Mary, T. Phillips, S. Carolina. Sloop Unity, W. Church, Boston. Sloop Dolphin, W. Richardson, Maryland. Schooner Senigambia, G. Goddard, Africa.

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BY Virtue of an Order of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Philadelphia, to me directed, will be sold by public Vendue, on Monday, the 18th Day of this instant April, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the late Store of JAMES RIVINGTON, in Market-street, sundry Goods; consisting of A very large and neat Collection of MODERN BOOKS, Stationary Wares, Jewellery, and various other Articles, late the Property of the said James Rivington, and by me attached, by Virtue of sundry Writs of Attachment to me directed.

WILLIAM PARR, late Sheriff.

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To be LETT, for a Term of Years, and may be entered on immediately, or in September next,

THE House, Store, and 160 Acres of Land, at Christiana Bridge, where Mr. Thomas Montgomery, Merchant, late of this City, formerly lived. For further Particulars, enquire of THOMAS BENNET, Esq; on the Premises, or of JOHN WILLDAY, in Philadelphia.

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Philadelphia, April 6, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given to the MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, that they are to meet, pursuant to their Charter, on Monday, the Second Day of May next, at the Library, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to choose Directors, and a Treasurer, and to make their Thirty-sixth annual Payment.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Secretary.

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TO be sold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Monday, the 25th Instant, a LOT of LAND, situate in the Borough of Southwark, now in the Tenure of Mr. David Thompson, Shipwright, extending from Front-street to the River Delaware; being Part of the Estate of Mr. John Jekyll. There is a good Wharff on said Lot. A Plan of the Premises will be put up in Time, at the London Coffee-house.

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TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy NEGROE WENCH, 24 Years old, can do all Sorts of House-work, such as Cooking, Washing, Spinning, &c. fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire of JAMES WHITEHEAD. ¶

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MARY SYMONDS, MILLENER,

Is now removed from her late Shop, the Corner of Second and Market-streets, to her new Shop, in Chestnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, and opposite Mr. Joseph Saunders, Merchant,

WHERE she intends always to keep (and now has) a very large and neat Assortment of MILLENERY GOODS for Sale, and shall be much obliged to such Ladies and Gentlemen who shall be pleased to favour her with their Custom; where they may depend on being served with the best of Goods, as well as all Kinds of Millenery Ware, made in the neatest and most fashionable Manner, at the lowest Rates. ¶

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JOHN WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

INFORMS the PUBLIC, that his SUGAR-HOUSE is now repaired, and that the Works go on as usual. He has to sell, at his Store in Second-street, double and single refined Loaf Sugar, Lump Ditto, Sugar-candy, sundry Sorts of Sugar-house and Muscovado Sugars, either by the Hogshead or Barrel, Melasses, Tea and Coffee. He hopes that his Friends will favour him with the Continuance of their Custom, as he will always make it his Study to supply them with Goods well manufactured, and as reasonable as any other Person. ¶

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To be LETT by the SUBSCRIBER,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION, in Middletown, Chester County, about six Miles from Chester, on the great Road leading to Lancaster; it has been a Tavern many Years; there is a good large House, and a large Kitchen, a Well of good Water at the Door, good Barn, Stables, Sheds, and every Conveniency for that Business; there are 150 Acres of good Land, about Half cleared, and under good Fence, about ten Acres of good Meadow, a large and good Orchard, and extraordinary Cyder Works. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, in Lombard-street, between Front and Second-streets, near the New Market, Philadelphia, THOMAS CUTHBERT. ¶

N. B. Said Cuthbert has to lett, a Lot at Kensington, containing about two Acres, adjoining the Windmill Lot.

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BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Monday, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold by public vendue, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Penkadel Hundred, in the county of New-Castle, about one mile from the town of Newark, bounded by lands of John Steel, Samuel Kerr, Thomas Thomas, Joseph Oburn, and others, and containing about 383 acres, of which is cleared, about 100 acres of plow land, 20 acres of meadow, and about 30 acres more may be made at a small expence, the remainder woodland, well timbered; there is on the premises a saw-mill, which, from the situation and store of timber that may be had convenient at a low rate, is more valuable than mills in most other parts in the county. Likewise a good dwelling-house, barn, stable, a young orchard, and other improvements. The purchaser, on paying down 100l. may have a reasonable time to discharge the remainder, on giving sufficient security, and paying interest; late the estate of Enoch Morgan, seized and taken in execution, by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Likewise at 3 o'clock, on the same day, in the afternoon, will be sold by virtue of a writ to me directed, at the tavern kept by Mr. James Popham, in the town of Newark, a lot of ground, with the appurtenances, situate at the south-east end of the said town, containing 15 acres (more or less) part of which is meadow ground, late the estate of George Dickey, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold for ready money, by

¶ JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

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BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Monday, the 9th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, situate between Blackbird's Bridge and Duck-creek, in Appequinimink Hundred, in the county of New-Castle, containing about 375 acres, through which the county road, leading from New-Castle to Duck Creek, runs, being bounded by lands late of Edward Richardson, Gyles Borrows, Robert Douglass, and others; late the estate of John Pennell, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

¶ JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

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RUN away from the subscriber, living in Concord, Chester county, on the 30th of March last, an English servant man, named Henry Smith, about 23 years of age, fair complexion, grey eyes, light straight yellowish hair, a little marked with the small-pox, a mark on his cheek, like a large pock mark, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a carpenter or wheelwright by trade, but his employ in this country has been attending a saw-mill: Had on, when he went away, a halfworn felt hat, new ozenbrigs shirt, a halfworn darkish cloth coloured jacket, with pewter buttons, partly coat fashion, with the cuffs turned up, and breeches of the same cloth, a red and white striped silk handkerchief, pale blue yarn stockings, old calfskin pumps, square brass buckles; he run away about two years ago, and listed under Captain ---------- Hetherington, near Readingtown. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, in any goal, so that his master may have him again, if taken up within 15 miles of home, shall have Five Pounds reward, and if at any distance further, Ten Pounds, paid by WILLIAM PETERS.

N. B. It is thought he will make towards Reading-town. ¶

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Newtown, Bucks County, March 29, 1768.

NOW in the Custody of the Subscriber, a certain William M'Koy, about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, a thin spare Man, sandy Complexion, red Hair; has now on, a light coloured Cloth Coat and Jacket, and blue Breeches. Likewise a Woman, who calls herself Magdalene M'Koy, and passes for his Wife, she is a short thick Woman, of a brown Complexion, black Hair and Eyes; she had on when committed, a brown Worsted Damask Gown, low heeled Leather Shoes, and white Stockings. They were advertised in January last, by one John Delong of Little-Egg-Harbour, having stolen sundry Goods from him, which Goods are now in Custody. The Owner of the Goods is desired to come and prove his Property, and take the Prisoners away, otherwise they will be sold out for their Charges, 3 Weeks from the Date hereof, by me

§ ANTHONY SIDDON, Goaler.

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*RUN away, on the 29th of March last, from the Subscriber, living at the Head of Chester River, in Kent County, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named THOMAS RICHARDS, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well set, wears his Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has lost his left Thumb, he is a Welchman, and speaks bad English: Had on, when he went away, a blue Fearnought Vest, Kersey under Ditto, and Breeches, old Shoes and Stockings, and Hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by* JACOB COMEGYS. §

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RUN away from his Bail, out of New-Castle, on the 30th of March last, one John Meshefrey, born in the North of Ireland, a thick well set Fellow, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a black Complexion, and talks broad: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, whitish Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, grey Stockings, a Pair of Brass Buckles, and an old Felt Hat, tarred on the Top of the Crown. Whoever takes up said Runaway, and secures him in any Goal in this Province, so that I may have him again, or brings him to me in New-Castle, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by JAMES CAMBLE. §

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*Philadelphia, March 31, 1768.*

*IN the Chronicle, of last Monday, I observed a publication of a matter greatly affecting me, signed by twelve very respectable and judicious gentlemen of this city, wherein they certify to the world, that at a meeting at Capt. Sage's, the 11th instant, they heard my complaint against Richard Smith (of Walnut-street) and were clearly of opinion that my charge of fraud and injustice against him was without foundation. I have great respect for every one of the gentlemen who have admitted their names thus to be published, and am very sure they do not intend me or my cause the least injury. But the matter, under consideration at the meeting at Mr. Sage's, principally was, Whether I ever signed a bond and judgment to Mr. Richard Smith or not, which I insisted, and still do insist, I never did. I never denied but that I signed a common printed bond on a whole sheet of paper; the bond and judgment produced by Mr. Smith was on a small piece of paper not larger than a man's hand; however he was happy enough to have the oath of a young woman, proving the execution of it, which, together with comparison of hand, it seems satisfied those gentlemen it was my deed. For argument sake, then taking it for granted to be my deed, did Mr. Smith commit no fraud, or do me any justice in entering up that judgment, taking out execution, seizing and selling my goods at a great undervalue, at a time I owed him not one penny, but be really in my debt. The state of the matter is truly this; I owed Mr. Smith 100l. he required my bond as a security; I gave it, in order to secure him for a sett of bills of Exchange on London, payable to Mr. Richard Smith, or order, for 60l. sterling. These bills I delivered to him, and he sold them to a merchant in this city, and received the money for them. Shortly after, some particular business called me to Grenada; in a day or two after my departure, he seized my goods, compelled the sheriff to sell, who did sell them at a great undervalue, and to my loss on the prime costs of 230l. Mr. Smith received the money of the sheriff, with interest; so that for 100 l. I at first owed him, he received the same on sale of the bills, and has again received the same of the sheriff, which he detains in his hands. Mr. Smith is well assured, that the gentlemen on whom the bills of Exchange were drawn, accepted the same, although no advice is yet arrived of their payment. Could not Mr. Smith, after he had levied his execution, have had a little patience, and waited to have heard, whether the bills were or would be accepted or paid? In this he could certainly run no risque, since his friends and c------l could have assured him, no creditors of mine could possibly come in before him. Moreover, Mr. Smith, after the sheriff had done his office, took and carried to his own house two thirds, at least, of a barrel of Muscovado sugar, with my lanthorn, and he still detains the same from me (though requested to deliver them) and refuses to make me a proper satisfaction---Not content with these proceedings, but the more effectually to ruin, destroy, and impoverish me and my Family, Mr. Smith has also industriously spread in this town and abroad, and propagated that I was run away, a cheat, and intended to defraud the good people of this province----These are facts of which I complain, and though a stranger, I appeal to the candid opinion of the public, whether Mr. Smith has committed fraud, and done me injustice, or not.* JOHN GUALDO.

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RUN AWAY,

ON Sunday Morning, the 27th ult. from the Subscriber, an Apprentice Lad (born in England) between 19 and 20 Years old, named John Bingley, a Ship-carpenter by Trade, about five Feet six Inches high, well set, fair Complexion, brown Hair, and has a good Look: Had on, a black lapelled Cloth Jacket, a Pair of Plush Breeches, Check Shirt, and new Shoes, with Silver Buckles. He took with him a Chest of Tools, and a Chest of Clothing, so that he may alter his Dress. He went away in Company with one *** a Scotchman. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and returns him to me, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by

¶ CHARLES LAWRENCE.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry off said Apprentice.

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CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living in Newberry Township, York County, some time last Fall, a black Steer, about 3 Years old, and has a Crop and Swallow Fork on each Ear. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

‡ JAMES LOVE.

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WHEREAS CATHERINE HASELTON, wife of Isaac Haselton, hath behaved herself very unbecoming, and left his house and abode; this is to forewarn all people from trusting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof ¶ ISAAC HASELTON.

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*** PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LOTTERY TICKETS to be sold by *D. HALL*.

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*** To be Sold by RITCHIE and CLYMER, HUGHS's *Crab Cyder*, imported from Virginia, fit for immediate Use, at 35 s. per Barrel.

## To be SOLD,

No. 1. A PLANTATION, being a part of a tract of land, ſituate on the main branch of Great Timber-Creek, in the townſhip of Deptford, and county of Glouceſter, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, containing about 200 acres, 20 of which were lately cleared, with a ſufficient quantity of meadow, and more may be made;---the remaining part is well timbered land; on this place is a new log-houſe, and other improvements, about one mile diſtant from a landing on ſaid creek, and half a mile from a griſt-mill, fulling-mill, and Meeting-houſe, and 8 miles from the town of Glouceſter.

No. 2. A piece of good young cedar ſwamp, containing about 60 acres, on a main branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, called Squancum, about 15 miles from a landing on Timber-creek, in the county and province aforeſaid.

No. 3. A piece of cedar ſwamp, of about 20 acres, which lies higher up the ſaid branch, and nearly adjoining the above 60 acres.

No. 4. A right to 200 acres of land, to be taken up in the weſtern diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey aforeſaid.

No. 5. A good frame tenement, 20 by 18 feet, two ſtories high, and lot of ground, 100 feet front by 60 feet deep, on a main ſtreet or road, leading from Maryland to a landing on Mother Kill creek, in the county of Kent, upon Delaware, and in a fine part of the country for a ſtore, where one was lately kept, it being within 50 yards of the landing on ſaid creek, where ſhallops daily load for Philadelphia, &c.

No. 6. A new brick houſe, near 16 feet front, two ſtories high, and two rooms on a floor, with piazzas, and foundation for a kitchen already built, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia.

No. 7. A ſmall plantation in Paſſyunk townſhip, about two miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from thence to Paſſyunk bank, on Schuylkill, containing about 21 acres, on which has been lately built a good frame tenement, two ſtories high, and two rooms on a floor, alſo a frame barn, 20 by 30 feet long, with a ſtable under part of it; ſix acres of this land is made good meadow, and the remainder plowed, in order to turn into graſs, as the whole lies ſuitable for meadow, and fenced into five and ſix acre lots, convenient to diſpoſe of, as may beſt ſuit the buyers: Any perſon or perſons who ſhall incline to purchaſe, for title and terms, which will be made eaſy, may apply to JOHN HEATON, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

*Philadelphia, March* 22, 1768.

WHEREAS a Grant for a large and valuable Tract of LAND, ſituate upon Pictou Harbour, and Coaſt adjoining, on the Gulph of St. Lawrence, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, has been ſome Time ſince obtained, and a Settlement already begun, by a Number of induſtrious People from different Parts of the Country; and whereas the Grantees are diſpoſed to give all due Encouragement to the further Settlement and Improvement of the ſame:----Theſe are to inform all thoſe who may chooſe to become Settlers in that healthy Part of the Country, that the Grantees propoſe to have ready by the 27th of April next, one or more Veſſels ſuitable to carry them and their Goods, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, to the Place abovementioned, where they may be accommodated with the beſt of Land, well watered and wooded, capable of producing any Kind of European Grain, Graſs, Hemp, Flax, &c. in the greateſt Plenty and Perfection.---The Harbour is well ſtored with moſt Kinds of Fiſh and Fowl in their Seaſon, and Plenty of Oyſters, Clams, &c. is conveniently ſituated for the Whale and Cod Fiſhery, and has Water ſufficient for Shipping of almoſt any Burthen.----Its natural Situation renders it ever ſafe from the leaſt Danger of an Indian War.-----From the Settlement upon this Tract is opened a Communication to the neighbouring Towns of Truro, Onſlow and Londonderry, diſtant about 25 or 30 Miles, where may be had Plenty of good Stock, and Proviſions, at a moderate Rate.---The Price of the Land will be as eaſy as can be expected, for which a firm Deed will be made as ſoon as ſurveyed.---All Perſons deſirous of becoming Settlers there, may apply to GEORGE BRYAN, ANDREW HODGE, and JOHN WIKOFF, in Philadelphia; to THOMAS HARRIS, near Deer-Creek, in Baltimore County, Maryland; or, to the Reverend JAMES LYON (who is going in the firſt Veſſel, in order to ſettle on the above Tract) and be farther informed, and enter into Articles.

BY virtue of a writ, to me directed, on the firſt day of June next, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of John Engliſh, jun. in the townſhip of Great Egg-Harbour, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, oxen, cows, horſes, and young cattle, a pair of timber wheels, and waggon, a deſk and book-caſe, a caſe of walnut drawers, ſundry feather beds, and other articles of houſhold furniture, too tedious to mention. And upon the ſame day and place, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, the plantation whereon the ſaid John Engliſh now lives, containing 150 acres, 100 acres of which is good marſh or meadow ground, a good dwelling-houſe, ſaw-mill, and griſt-mill on the premiſes, ſupplied with water by a large and conſtant ſtream, an orchard, and 30 acres of upland cleared, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Great Egg-Harbour river, where boards, lumber, or any kind of produce, may eaſily be carried to the tide. Alſo the following tracts of pine land, adjoining the above, viz. 111 acres, and 239 acres; and another plantation, ſituate near the above, containing 107 acres, with a dwelling-houſe, and other improvements, thereon. And alſo, all other the real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid John Engliſh; being ſeized, and taken in execution by me

SAMUEL BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

N. B. If any part of the above lands ſhould not be ſold on the day above mentioned, the ſale will be proceeded on the next day, and the purchaſer may have credit for part of the purchaſe money.

TO be ſold, by Way of public Vendue, on Monday, the 25th Day of this inſtant April, at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon, a Fulling Mill, with a fine Stream of Water, ſituate in Allen-Town, Eaſt Jerſey, with three Pair of Sheers, and all Utenſils, for carrying on the Fulling Buſineſs, with ſundry Kinds of dying Stuffs, a good Dwelling-Houſe, with two Acres and a Half of Meadow, juſt by the Mill; likewiſe two Lots of very good Wood Land, within about two Miles of ſaid Allen-Town, one about nineteen Acres, the other Twelve, with ſundry Kinds of Houſhold Goods, and a young Milch Cow. All the above mentioned Premiſes, being late the real Eſtate of Iſaac Price, deceaſed. Where Attendance will be given, and the Terms of Sale made known, by PETER BREWER, and NATHAN ROBINS, Executors. §

A DUTCH SERVANT GIRL's time to be diſpoſed of, who has two years and ſeven months to ſerve, can be well recommended for her honeſty. Enquire of the printers.

*Lancaſter Goal, March* 9, 1768.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, NICHOLAS FOSTER HUGHES, a bound ſervant to James Loughrey of the county of Bucks, who was advertiſed in May, or June laſt, and a reward of Three Pounds, for taking up the ſaid Nicholas Foſter Hughes. This is to deſire his maſter, if any he has, to come and pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for his fees, in 6 weeks from the date hereof, by me † MATTHIAS BOOGH, Goaler.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 25th day of April inſtant, at the houſe of Matthias Slough, in the borough of Lancaſter, a ſtone malt-houſe, dwelling-houſe and ſtables, all under one roof, and a half lot of ground thereunto belonging; alſo ſundry groundrents in what is called Muſſer's Town, amounting to about Forty Pounds currency per annum. Likewiſe one equal undivided third part (in three equal parts to be divided) of 30 acres of land, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, late the property of John Muſſer; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JAMES WEBB, junior, Sheriff.

BROKE out of Queen Ann's county goal, in the province of Maryland, on the 26th of March laſt, the three following priſoners, viz. JOSEPH NEVILL, about 25 years of age, country born, 5 feet 8 inches high, remarkable black hair and eyes, thin viſage, and brown complexion; had on, a light coloured country made coat, blue lapelled cloth jacket, leather breeches, and good ſhoes and ſtockings. EDWARD HUSSEY, about 23 years of age, country born, 5 feet 6 inches high, a well ſet fellow, of a brown complexion, a remarkable down look; had on, a ſnuff coloured cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, good ſhoes and ſtockings; was committed for ſtealing a Negroe boy, and a Mare. And JAMES FOWLER, about 22 years of age, country born, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a pale complexion, and thin viſage, a pert impudent looking fellow, wears brown coloured hair; had on, a blue lapelled veſt, leather breeches, good ſhoes, and white worſted ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid priſoners, and brings them to Queen Ann's county goal, or ſecures them, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have Ten Pounds reward for Joſeph Nevill; Five Pounds for Edward Huſſey; and Thirty Shillings for James Fowler, paid by WILLIAM HINDMAN, Sheriff. ¶

*To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, in Benſalem townſhip, in the county of Bucks,*

*THE noted and well accuſtomed INN, and FERRY over Neſhaminy creek, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, on the poſt road leading therefrom to New-York, being a pleaſant and agreeable ſituation; together with 35 acres of land, about 15 acres cleared, 5 acres whereof is meadow, and more may be made; there is on the premiſes, a large and commodious ſtone houſe, having 53 feet front, 2 ſtories high, 5 rooms on a floor, and convenient cellars under the ſame, a well of good water near the door, a new ſtone ſtable, 30 feet ſquare, one ſtory and a half high, with an entry through the ſame, a frame ſhed, 45 feet long, with troughs in it, an orchard, and plenty of quarry ſtone may be had on the premiſes, fronting the creek. The ſaid place is very ſuitable for a ſtore, and boarding-yard. The whole is in good repair. The title and terms of ſale may be known, by applying to me*

¶ JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, from the Subſcribers, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter County, the 30th of March laſt, a Servant Lad, named JOHN LESLY, about 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, long viſaged, has a down Look, grey Eyes, long Noſe, ſhort brown Hair, and is of a ſlow Diſpoſition: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a light blue coloured Coat, with clear Buttons, and lined with ſtriped Linſey, an old deep blue Jacket, with Metal Buttons, old Leather Breeches, with Braſs Buttons covered, one Pair of Shoes, and one Ditto of Pumps, a fine Shirt, and one coarſe Ditto, old Germantown Stockings, and a Pair of white Yarn Ditto.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOSIAH PORTERFIELD, or ‡ REBECCA EMMIT.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ON the 21ſt of March laſt, a Trunk, belonging to the Subſcriber, was broke open, from whence Ten Pounds was taken; ſuppoſed to be done by a certain Frederick Facundus, as he calls himſelf; he is a tall ſlender Fellow, about ſix Feet high, does not ſpeak proper Engliſh nor Dutch, ſays he is a Frenchman, of a brown Complexion, and a little Pock-marked, wore an old Felt Hat, a long Coat, made of an Engliſh Blanket, that came almoſt to his Heels, a dark Claret coloured Jacket, with clear Buttons, and half worn Buckſkin Breeches; he ſays he has a Siſter living in Philadelphia; it is uncertain which Way he is gone. Whoever takes up ſaid Frederick, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by RICHARD ALLISON. ¶

ON Thurſday, the 7th of April inſt. at 9 o'clock in the Morning, at the plantation late James Coultas's, Eſq; in Blockley, will be ſold, by public vendue, all the ſtock, carriages and implements of huſbandry, conſiſting of horſes, mares and colts, milch cows, and ſtore cattle; a very large bull, 20 fine ſheep, ſome of the Engliſh breed, with lambs; waggons, carts and geers, plows, harrows and ſlay; carpenter's tools; a quantity of wheelwright ſtuff, well ſeaſoned; and a variety of very good houſhold and kitchen furniture, ſome plate, and many other things, not particularly mentioned. Three months credit, giving ſecurity, if required, and attendance given, by the executors, ELIZABETH COULTAS, and GEORGE GRAY.

N. B. To be ſold at private ſale 6 Negroes, viz. a Negroe man, a cooper by trade, a very good workman; his wife, a very good houſe wench, with one female child, two years old; one other Negroe woman, a good houſe and dairy maid; likewiſe two twins, a boy and Girl, ten years old, ſmart lively children.

To be SOLD, by Way of public VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 12th of April inſt. at the Houſe of JOHN SWANNER, in Coventry Townſhip, Cheſter County,

A CERTAIN Tract of good LAND, containing about 164 Acres, in the Tenure of MICHAEL ZINK, ſituate in the ſaid Townſhip, the great Road paſſing through the ſame. The Conditions will be made known, on the Day of Sale, by JACOB WINEY, or MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber to the higheſt bidder, at Faquier Court-houſe, in the colony of Virginia, on Thurſday, the 28th of April inſt. if fair, if not, the firſt fair day after; ſeveral tracts or parcels of land lying in the ſaid county, viz. The plantation on which Mr. George Lamkin lately dwelt, about 6 miles above the ſaid Court-houſe, containing 100 acres, conveniently ſituate for an inn; 500 acres near Gooſe-Creek, being the tract on which Thomas Furr and ſeveral other tenants now live. This land is level, well watered, wooded, and proper either for farming or planting; and on it are ſeveral ſmall orchards. The other contains 292 acres, and lies in the forks of Gooſe-Creek and Challin Run (and very near the tract of 500 acres) On this a ſmall plantation is cleared, ſome houſes built; about 30 acres of meadow ground, ready for laying down in graſs ſeed, and about as much more to clear; 300 apple, a few peach, cherry, and apricot trees, are planted out, and a griſt-mill lately erected; thoſe lands were advertiſed to have been ſold the 21ſt of December laſt, but the weather proving bad prevented it. Should any perſon incline to treat for the whole of thoſe lands before the day of ſale, they may do it at Port-Tobacco, with

† DANIEL JENIFER.

BY virtue of a writ, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the eighth day of April inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Martin Noll, in the Northern Liberties, two 2 ſtory brick tenements, and a frame ſmith's ſhop, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second, and north ſide of Callowhill ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet 20 feet, and extending along ſaid Callowhill-ſtreet 80 feet; ſubject to a ground rent of Six Pounds ſterling, per annum; late the property of John Rights; ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

*Bladenſburg (Maryland) January* 1, 1768.

I INTEND to lett, for a Term of Years (and will give Poſſeſſion either the enſuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eaſtern Branch of Patowmack River, at navigable Water, 5 Miles from Bladenſburg, the ſame Diſtance from George-Town, and 8 Miles by Water from Alexandria; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marſh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Eſtimation, 100,000 lb. of Hay, yearly, for 4 Years, and the Price of Hay at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 45s. per 100 lb. ---I ſhall reſerve about 200 Acres, to remain in Woods; ſo that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work, beſides the Meadow. There are 14 Buſhels of Wheat, and 15 and a Half of Rye, ſowed, and about 30 Acres of freſh Ground for Corn. The Buildings are ſufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend alſo to lett Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the ſame Tract.

I want to ſell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from George-Town, near Patowmack River, 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it; the Reſt is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no Spring on the Land. Alſo about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher; the Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered. The Purchaſer may have Credit, on paying Intereſt.

‖ 4W. RICHARD HENDERSON.

N. B. If any one will give a good Price, I will ſell the whole Tract on the Eaſtern Branch, which I propoſed to rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaſer, on Condition that Intereſt be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

*Philadelphia, March* 30, 1768.

THE Members of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire, are requeſted to take Notice, that the Election for Twelve Directors, and a Treaſurer, is to be held at the Court-Houſe, in this City, on the 11th Day of April inſt. between the Hours of Two and Five o' Clock in the Afternoon.

ROBERT OWEN, Clerk.

*TO BE SOLD,*

A CERTAIN Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Sixth-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Breadth, North and South, 41 Feet 1 Inch, and 1 Fifth Part of an Inch, and in Depth 173 Feet, bounded Northward with Ground now or late of John Gillelen, Eaſtward by Sixth-ſtreet aforeſaid, Southward with Ground now or late of Jaſper Carpenter, and Weſtward with a certain 50 Feet Street, extending from High-ſtreet, into a certain 36 Feet Street, extending from Sixth-ſtreet to Seventh-ſtreet; late the Eſtate of Joſhua Croſby, deceaſed. For Terms, enquire of STEPHEN CARMICK.

N. B. To be LETT by ſaid CARMICK, two Houſes on the Dock, near Second-ſtreet.

*To be LETT or SOLD,*

A NEW brick houſe and back buildings, with a carpenter's ſhop and ſtable, at the end of the lot, ſituate in the ſouth-eaſt corner of Fourth and Vine-ſtreets: If ſold, the purchaſer may have time to pay the money, giving good ſecurity. For terms, enquire of JOSEPH SIMS, below the Draw-bridge. †

TO be SOLD at public vendue, on Monday, the 9th day of May next, and the ſubſequent day or days, until the whole ſhall be ſold, at the town of Manheim, in Rapho townſhip, 9 miles from the borough of Lancaſter, all the eſtate of the ſubſcribers in the ſaid town, and adjacent lands, being two full equal third parts of and in all the yearly rent charges reſerved, and iſſuing out of the ſeveral lots of ground actually taken up by ſundry perſons, and by their indentures, under hand and ſeal, covenanted to be paid in Sterling, according to the common courſe of exchange, the amount of which rent charges, computed at the moderate exchange of 65 per cent. is, as appears by rent roll, 380l. Pennſylvania currency. And to the end that the owners and poſſeſſors of the reſpective lots, for and out of which all the ſaid rent charges are iſſuing and reſerved, may have an opportunity to free and exonerate their reſpective poſſeſſions of and from two third parts of the ſaid rents, all and every the ſaid two third parts ſhall, at the ſaid vendue, be ſold in ſeparate lots; provided the whole be not ſold before the ſaid day of ſale. Alſo two full equal third parts of all thoſe town lots that are not lett or taken up, but may be lett or taken up on the ſame terms as the other lots, in the ſaid town, that are already lett or taken up. Alſo ſeveral ſmall out-lots, of two or three acres, more or leſs, agreeable to their reſpective dimenſions, laid out in the plan of the ſaid town. And laſtly, 12 large out-lots, each of ten acres, agreeable to the ſaid plan, which plan will be produced at the time of ſale. Attendance will be given at the time and place aforeſaid, by CHARLES STEDMAN, ALEXANDER STEDMAN. Tbc 8 W.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt Elizabeth Furnace, and Charming Forge Iron Works, are hereby requeſted to deliver copies of their reſpective accounts to WILLIAM ATLEE, Eſq; in Lancaſter, in order that they may be ſettled and adjuſted. As a final ſettlement will be made of all the company accounts of ſaid iron works in March next, it is abſolutely neceſſary every perſon's demand ſhould be made known to each partner. CHARLES STEDMAN, ALEXANDER STEDMAN. Tbc 6 W.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STrayed or ſtolen, on Tueſday night, the firſt of this inſtant December, from a paſture near Queen's-town, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, a ſorrel GELDING, about 14 hands and an half high, a round, ſtrong-made horſe, has a little white on his forehead, large ſaddle marks on his back, near the withers, hanging mane, ſwitch tail, and was 12 years old laſt ſpring; he trots and gallops, and has been uſed to go in a chair. Alſo a brown GELDING, ſome thing higher than the other, but not ſo ſtrong made, is glaſs eyed, has a blaze in his face, white hind feet, hog mane, ſwitch tail, and may be 11 or 12 years old; this horſe paces naturally, has been uſed to the plow, and has ſome white hairs on his neck, occaſioned by the galling of the collar, neither of them branded, and their other marks, if any, are not remembered. Forty Shillings for taking up and bringing home theſe two horſes to the ſubſcriber, in Queen Anne's county, or Twenty Shillings for either of them, if taken up in this county; and Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for either, if taken up out of this county; and, if ſtolen, Twelve Pounds reward for apprehending and bringing to juſtice the thief or thieves, will be paid upon conviction, by

¶ JAMES HOLLYDAY.

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

April 14, 1768. NUMB. 2051.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

*A LETTER to the Right Hon. the Earl of* SHELBURNE, *one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.*

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, *Jan.* 15, 1768.

*My LORD,*

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's Province, having had experience of your Lordſhip's generous ſentiments of his Majeſty's moſt loyal, tho' remote ſubjects in America, and of your noble exertions in their behalf in the late time of their diſtreſs, beg leave to lay before your Lordſhip's view, the new ſcenes of difficulty which are again opened upon us, and to implore your *repeated* interpoſition.

Your Lordſhip is not inſenſible that our forefathers were in an unhappy Reign driven into this wilderneſs by the hand of power; at their own expence they croſſed an ocean of three thouſand miles; and purchaſed an inheritance for themſelves and their poſterity, with a view of propagating the Chriſtian religion, and enlarging the Engliſh dominion in this diſtant part of the Earth. Thro' the indulgent ſmiles of Heaven upon them, tho' not without hardſhip and fatigue, unexperienced, and perhaps hardly to be conceived by their brethren and fellow ſubjects in their native land; and with the conſtant peril of their lives, from a numerous race of men, as barbarous and cruel, and yet as warlike as any people upon the face of the earth, they increaſed in their numbers, and enlarged their ſettlement---They obtained a Charter from King CHARLES the firſt, wherein his Majeſty was pleaſed to recognize to them, a liberty to worſhip God according to the dictates of their conſcience; a bleſſing which in thoſe unhappy times was denied to them in their own country; and the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of his natural born ſubjects within the realm. This charter they enjoyed, having punctually fulfilled the conditions of it, till it was vacated, as we conceive, arbitrarily, in the Reign of King CHARLES the ſecond. After the revolution, that grand æra of Britiſh liberty, when King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, of glorious and bleſſed memory, were eſtabliſhed on the Throne, the inhabitants of this Province obtained another Charter; in which the moſt eſſential Rights and privileges contained in the former were reſtored to them. Thus bleſſed with the liberties of Engliſhmen, they continued to increaſe and multiply, till, as your Lordſhip knows, a dreary wilderneſs is become a fruitful field, and a grand ſource of national wealth and glory.

By the common law, my Lord, as well as ſundry Acts of Parliament from the reign of EDWARD the third, the children of his Majeſty's natural born ſubjects, born paſſing and repaſſing the ſeas, are entitled to all the rights and privileges of his natural ſubjects born within the realm. From hence the concluſion appears to be indiſputable, that the deſcendents of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the realm, who migrated with the conſent of the nation, and purchaſed a ſettlement with their own treaſure and blood, without any aid from the nation; who early acknowledged their allegiance to the Crown of England; and have always approved themſelves faithful ſubjects, and in many inſtances given ſignal proofs of their loyalty to their King, and their firm attachment and affection to their Mother Country: The concluſion is ſtrong, that excluſive of any conſideration of their Charter, they are entitled to the Rights and Privileges of the Britiſh conſtitution in common with their fellow ſubjects in Britain. And it is very remarkably the ſenſe of the Britiſh nation that they are ſo, as appears by an act of Parliament made in the 13th of his late Majeſty King GEORGE the ſecond. The preamble of that Act plainly preſuppoſes it; and the purview of the ſame Act enables and directs the Superior Court of Judicature of this Province, a Court erected by the authority of the General Court, to naturalize foreigners under certain conditions; which it is preſumed the wiſdom of the Parliament would not have empowered any people to do, who were not *themſelves* deemed natural born ſubjects.

The ſpirit of the law of nature and nations ſuppoſes that all the free ſubjects of any Kingdom, are entitled equally to all the Rights of the Conſtitution; for it appears unnatural and unreaſonable to affirm, that local or any other circumſtances can juſtly deprive any part of the ſubjects of the ſame Prince, of the full enjoyment of the Rights of that Conſtitution, upon which the Government itſelf is formed, and by which ſovereignty and allegiance are aſcertained and limited. But your Lordſhip is ſo thoroughly acquainted with the extent of the rights of men, and of ſubjects, as to render it altogether improper to take up any more of your time on this head.

There are, my Lord, fundamental rules of the Conſtitution, which, it is humbly preſumed, neither the ſupreme legiſlative nor the ſupreme executive can alter. In all free States the Conſtitution is fixed: It is from thence that the legiſlative derives its authority; therefore it cannot change the conſtitution, without deſtroying its own foundation. If then the Conſtitution of Great-Britain is the common right of all Britiſh ſubjects, it is humbly referred to your Lordſhip's judgment, whether the ſupreme legiſlative of the Empire may rightly leap the bounds of it in the exerciſe of power over the ſubjects in America, any more than over thoſe in Britain.

When mention is made of the Rights of American ſubjects, and the intereſt they have in the Britiſh conſtitution in common with all other Britiſh ſubjects, your Lordſhip is too candid and juſt in your ſentiments to ſuppoſe, that the Houſe have the moſt diſtant thought of an independency on Great-Britain.---They are not inſenſible of their ſecurity and happineſs in their connection with, and dependency on the Mother State. Theſe, my Lord, are the ſentiments of the Houſe, and of their conſtituents; and they have reaſon to believe they are the ſentiments of all the Colonies: Thoſe who are induſtriouſly propagating in the nation a different opinion of the Colonies, are not only doing the greateſt injuſtice to them, but an irreparable injury to the nation itſelf.

It is the glory of the Britiſh conſtitution, that it has its foundation in the law of God and nature: It is eſſentially a natural Right, that a man ſhall quietly enjoy, and have the ſole diſpoſal of his own property: This Right is ingrafted into the Britiſh conſtitution, and is familiar to the American ſubjects; And your Lordſhip will judge, whether any neceſſity can render it juſt and equitable, in the nature of things, that the ſupreme legiſlative of the Empire, ſhould impoſe duties, ſubſidies, tallages and taxes, internal or external, for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue upon ſubjects that are not, and cannot, conſidering their local circumſtances, by any poſſibility, be equally repreſented, and conſequently, whoſe conſent cannot be had in Parliament.

The ſecurity of Right and Property is the great end of Government. Surely then ſuch meaſures as tend to render Right and Property precarious, tend to deſtroy both property and Government; for theſe muſt ſtand or fall together.----Property is admitted to have an exiſtence in the ſavage ſtate of nature: And if it is neceſſary for the ſupport of ſavage life, it by no means becomes leſs ſo in civil ſociety. The Houſe intreat your Lordſhip to conſider, whether a Coloniſt can be conceived to have any property which he may call his own, if it may be granted away by any other body without his own conſent: And they ſubmit to your Lordſhip's judgment, whether this was not actually done, when the Act for granting to his Majeſty certain duties on Paper, Glaſs and other Articles, for the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, was made. It is the judgment of Lord Coke, that the Parliament of Great-Britain cannot tax Ireland, "*quia milites ad Parliamentum non mittant.*" And Sir William Jones, an eminent juriſt, declared it as his opinion, to King CHARLES the ſecond, that he could no more grant a commiſſion to levy money on his ſubjects in Jamaica, without their conſent by an Aſſembly, than they could diſcharge themſelves from the allegiance to the crown.---Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to conſider that Ireland and Jamaica were both conquered; which cannot be ſaid of any of the Colonies, Canada excepted; the argument therefore is ſtronger in favour of the Colonies.

Our anceſtors, when oppreſſed in the unfortunate reign of King JAMES the ſecond, found relief by the interpoſition of the Parliament: But it is the misfortune of the Colonies at preſent, that by the intervention of that power they are taxed; and they can appeal for relief from their final deciſion to no power on earth, for there is no power on earth above them.---Your Lordſhip will indulge the Houſe in expreſſing a deep concern upon this occaſion; for it is the language of reaſon, and it is the opinion of the greateſt writers on the law of nature and nations, that if the Parliament ſhould make any conſiderable change in the conſtitution, and the nation ſhould be voluntarily ſilent upon it, this would be conſidered as an approbation of the act.

But the Houſe beg leave to repreſent to your Lordſhip, that altho' the right of the Parliament to impoſe taxes on the Colonies without a repreſentation there, were indiſputable, we humbly conceive it may be made fully to appear to be unequal that they ſhould, at leaſt at preſent. Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to remember that, by the Act of Parliament, the Colonies are prohibited from importing commodities and manufactures of the growth of Europe, ſaving a few articles, except from Great-Britain. This prohibition not only occaſions a much greater demand upon the mother-country for her manufactures, but gives the manufacturers there the advantage of their own price; and can it be queſtioned, my Lord, but the Colonies are obliged, by Means of this policy, to purchaſe the Britiſh manufactures at a much dearer rate, than the like manufactures would be purchaſed at, if they were allowed to go to foreign markets? It is a loſs to the Colonies, and an equal gain to Great-Britain. The ſame reaſoning holds good with reſpect to the many articles of their produce, which the Colonies are reſtrained by Act of Parliament from ſending to foreign ports. This is in reality a tax, tho' an indirect one, on the Colonies; beſides the duties of exciſe and cuſtoms laid on the manufactures in Great-Britain. A celebrated Britiſh writer on trade, computes the artificial value ariſing from theſe duties, to be not leſs than fifty per cent. Your Lordſhip will then form an eſtimate of the part that is paid by the Colonies upon the importation into America, which is generally ſaid to be at leaſt the value of two millions ſterling.

The Houſe is not at this time complaining of this policy of the mother ſtate; but beg your Lordſhip's impartial and candid conſideration, whether it is not grievous to the Colonies to be additionally taxed upon the commodities of Great-Britain here---and to be ſolely charged with the defending and ſecuring his Majeſty's Colonies, after they have chearfully borne their full proportion of maintaining his Majeſty's rights in this part of his dominions, and reducing his enemies to terms of peace.

Your Lordſhip will allow the Houſe to expreſs their fears, that the Colonies have been miſrepreſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters, and the Parliament, as having an undutiful diſpoſition towards his Majeſty, and a diſaffection to the mother-kingdom. It has, till a few years paſt, been the uſage for his Majeſty's requiſitions to be laid before the Repreſentatives of his people in America. And we may venture to appeal to your Lordſhip, that the people of this Province have been ready to afford their utmoſt aid for his Majeſty's ſervice. It would be grievous to his moſt faithful ſubjects, to be called upon for aid in a manner which implies a miſtruſt of a free and chearful compliance: And the Houſe intreat your Lordſhip's conſideration, whether our enemies, at leaſt, would not infer a want of duty and loyalty in us, when the Parliament have judged it neceſſary to compel us by laws for that purpoſe; as by the late Acts for raiſing a revenue in America, and the Act for preventing mutiny and deſertion; in the latter of which the Governor and Council are directed to ſupply the King's troops with enumerated articles, and the people are required to pay the expence. But beſides, your Lordſhip will judge whether the execution of this Act can comport with the exiſtence of a free legiſlative in America.

It is unnatural to expect that the ſupreme executive power can long exiſt, if the ſupreme legiſlative ſhould be depreſſed and deſtroyed; in order, therefore, to ſupport the ſupreme executive of his Majeſty at ſo great a diſtance, in the perſon of his Governor, Judges and other executive officers, it ſeems neceſſary that there ſhould be a legiſlative in America, as perfectly free as can conſiſt with a ſubordination to the ſupreme legiſlative of the whole Empire. Such a legiſlative is conſtituted by the royal Charter of this Province: In this Charter, my Lord, the King, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, grants to the General Aſſembly, full power and authority to impoſe and levy proportionable and reaſonable aſſeſſments, rates and taxes, upon the eſtates and perſons of the inhabitants, to be iſſued and diſpoſed of, by warrant under the hand of the Governor, with the advice and conſent of the Council, for the ſervice of his Majeſty, in the neceſſary defence and ſupport of his government of the province, and the protection and preſervation of the inhabitants, according to ſuch Acts as are or ſhall be in force in the Province. And the Houſe are humbly of opinion, that the legiſlative powers in the ſeveral Colonies in America, were originally erected upon conviction, that the ſubjects there could not be repreſented in the ſupreme legiſlative, and conſequently, that there was a neceſſity that ſuch powers ſhould be erected.

It is by no means, my Lord, a diſpoſition in the houſe to diſpute the juſt authority of the ſupreme legiſlative of the nation, that induces them thus to addreſs your Lordſhip; but a warm ſenſe of loyalty to their Prince, and, they humbly apprehend, a juſt concern for their natural and conſtitutional rights. They beg your Lordſhip would excuſe their treſpaſſing upon your time, and attention to the great affairs of the State: They apply to you as a friend to the rights of mankind, and of Britiſh ſubjects. As *Americans* they implore your Lordſhip's patronage, and beſeech you to repreſent their grievances to the King our Sovereign, and employ your happy influence for their relief.

*Signed by the Speaker.*

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ON Friday, the 15th of this inſtant April, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, at the plantation late James Coultas's, Eſq; in Blockley, will be ſold, by public vendue, all the ſtock, conſiſting of horſes, mares and colts; 20 fine ſheep, ſome of the Engliſh breed, with lambs; a ſlay; carpenter's tools; and a variety of very good houſhold and kitchen furniture, ſome plate, a copper kettle, that holds two barrels and an half, and many other things, not particularly mentioned. Three months credit, giving ſecurity, if required, and attendance given, by the executors, ELIZABETH COULTAS, and GEORGE GRAY.

N. B. To be ſold at private ſale 6 Negroes, viz. a Negroe man, a cooper by trade, a very good workman; his wife, a very good houſe wench, with one female child, two years old; one other Negroe woman, a good houſe and dairy maid; likewiſe two twins, a boy and Girl, ten years old, ſmart lively children.

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To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On Tueſday, the Third Day of May next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the Houſe of Leonard Melchior, Tavern-keeper, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in this City,

A TWO Story Brick Meſſuage, Brick Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Moravian-Alley or Bread-ſtreet, in the ſaid City; containing in Front, on Moravian-Alley, about 17 Feet (including the Moiety of a 3 Feet Alley, which the Premiſes hath the Privilege of) the Depth of the Lot is about 75 Feet; the Houſe hath two ſpacious Rooms on each Floor, a good Cellar and Garrets, and a pailed Garden: The Whole ſubject to a Groundrent of 16/6 Sterl. per Annum.

Alſo, one other two Story Brick Meſſuage, Brick Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, bounded on the North by the above deſcribed, on the Eaſt by Moravian-Alley aforeſaid, on the South by Quarry-ſtreet, and on the Weſt by Benjamin Morgan's Ground; the Houſe contains in Front, on Moravian-Alley, about 17 Feet, and in Depth, on ſaid Quarry-ſtreet, about 54 Feet, hath two good Rooms on each Floor, beſides a convenient Cellar, and Garrets; ſubject to a Groundrent of 12/6 Sterling, per Annum. The ſaid Houſes now rent for 20 *l.* per Ann. each. One Third of the Purchaſe Money to be paid immediately; one other Third in Nine Months; and the remaining Third in 18 Months, giving good Security, and paying Intereſt; Diſcount will be allowed for previous Payment of any conſiderable Part of the credited Sums, at 6 per Cent. An indiſputable Title will be made by the Subſcribers, as Truſtees of the real Eſtate of the Reverend William Sturgeon, and Hannah his Wife.

RICHARD PETERS,
HUGH ROBERTS,
DANIEL RUNDLE,
JOHN MURGATROYD.

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Germantown, April 11, 1768.

THE MEMBERS of the GERMANTOWN LIBRARY are deſired to meet, on Monday, the ſecond Day of May next, between the Hours of 2 and 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon, in their Library Room, in the Houſe of Chriſtian Lehman, in ſaid Germantown, to chooſe their Directors, &c. for the enſuing Year, and to make their 24th annual Payment. By Order of the Directors, CHRISTIAN LEHMAN, Secretary.

N. B. The Members that are delinquent in their Payments, are eſpecially deſired to attend, or elſe their Shares will be forfeited.

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ANY Perſons poſſeſſed of LIBRARIES or Parcels BOOKS, may have ready Money, according to their Value, by applying to ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller and Auctioneer, at Mr. James Emerſon's, the Sugar Loaf, between the River and Front-ſtreet, in Market-ſtreet: Or, if the Poſſeſſors chooſe to take the Chance of a public Sale, they may have them exhibited with a regular Catalogue, by Auction, at the Uppermoſt Vendue-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, where the intrinſic merit and excellence of each Book ſhall be rationally expatiated upon, with Truth and Propriety; alſo the extrinſic or original Value properly demonſtrated, for the Satisfaction of Sellers and Buyers. ‖ 4 W.

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To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
living near TRENTON,

THAT very valuable and beautifully ſituated FARM, adjoining to, and has an Extent of above a Mile on the River Delaware, in the Townſhip of Tinicum, Bucks County, Pennſylvania, with a very convenient Ferry belonging to the ſame, now in the Poſſeſſion of John Tinbrook; late the Property, and Homeſtead Farm, of Mr. Richard Stevens; containing 416 Acres, and ſome odd, about 265 Acres of which is exceeding fine low Land, with ſome Meadow; the Remainder very good red Shell Upland, well timbered, and free from Stone, and reckoned one of the beſt Farms on the River: It has on it a good new Dwelling-Houſe, two Story high, 3 Rooms on a Floor, a Kitchen, and Cellar under the whole Houſe, with a good Barn, 2 Log Houſes, and 2 Orchards, with other good Improvements.

Alſo a FARM, near the abovementioned, in Poſſeſſion of Abraham Bennet, containing 112 Acres of good red Shell Wheat Land, about 30 Acres of which is cleared; the Remainder well timbered: It has a good Log Houſe, with ſome other Improvements thereon.

The Purchaſers may have the above Farms on very moderate Terms, eaſy Payments, and a clear and good Title.

‖ WILLIAM PIDGEON.

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WHEREAS Thomas Sinkey, of Windſor Townſhip, York County, ſold a certain Tract of Land, lying in ſaid County, to John Richardſon, of Bert Townſhip, Lancaſter County; on Account of which ſaid Thomas Sinkey received ſix Obligations of ſaid Richardſon, to the Amount of Ninety-ſix Pounds; and the ſaid Thomas Sinkey not being able to make a ſufficient Title for the Land, theſe are to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of ſaid Obligations, as I will not pay them, until compelled by Law. Given under my Hand the 2d Day of April, 1768. ¶ JOHN RICHARDSON.

*The following is a Copy of a* LETTER *ſent from the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, to the Right Honourable the Earl of* CAMDEN, *Lord High Chancellor of* Great-Britain.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, Jan. 29, 1768.

*My* LORD,

YOUR great knowledge of the conſtitution and laws of the nation, of the juſt extent of parliamentary authority, and the rights of Britiſh ſubjects, is a prevailing inducement to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's Province, to addreſs your Lordſhip at a time, when *your* attention to the Britiſh Colonies, their connection with, and dependance upon the Mother State, and their rights as ſubjects, ſeems to be neceſſary and important, not to them alone, but to the whole Empire.

This Houſe can ſpeak only for the people of one Province: But no Aſſembly on this continent, it is preſumed, can long be ſilent, under an apprehenſion, that without the aid of ſome powerful advocate, the liberties of America will be no more.

It is a cauſe which the Houſe is aſſured your Lordſhip has at heart: And the paſt experience of your Patronage, and the noble exertions you were pleaſed to make for them in a late time of diſtreſs, affords the ſtrongeſt reaſon to hope that your happy influence will ſtill be employed in their behalf, as far as your Lordſhip will judge to be right.

If, in all free States, the conſtitution is fixed; and the ſupreme legiſlative power of the nation, from thence derives its authority: Can that power overleap the bounds of the conſtitution, without ſubverting its own foundation? If the remoteſt ſubjects are bound by the ties of allegiance, which this people and their fore-fathers have ever acknowledged; are they not, by the rules of equity, entitled to all the rights of that conſtitution, which aſcertains and limits both ſovereignty and allegiance. If it is an eſſential unalterable right in nature, ingrafted into the Britiſh conſtitution as a fundamental law, and ever held ſacred and irrevokeable by the ſubjects within the realm, that *what is a man's own, is abſolutely his own*; and that no man hath a right to take it from him without his conſent: May not the ſubjects of this Province, with decent firmneſs, which has always diſtinguiſhed the happy ſubjects of Britain, plead and maintain this natural conſtitutional right.

The ſuperintending authority of his Majeſty's high Court of Parliament over the whole Empire, in all caſes which can conſiſt with the fundamental rights of the conſtitution, was never queſtioned in this Province, nor, as this Houſe conceive, in any other: But they intreat your Lordſhip's reflection one moment, on an Act of Parliament paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion; and another in the fourth of his preſent Majeſty's reign; both impoſing duties on his ſubjects in America, which, as they are impoſed with the ſole and expreſs purpoſes of raiſing a revenue, are in effect taxes. The poſition, that taxation and repreſentation are inſeparable, is founded on the immutable laws of nature. But the Americans had no repreſentation in the Parliament, when they were taxed: Are they not then unfortunate in theſe inſtances, in having that ſeparated, which God and Nature had joined. Such are the local circumſtances of the Colonies, at the diſtance of a thouſand leagues from the metropolis, and ſeparated by a wide ocean, as will for ever render a juſt and equal repreſentation in the ſupreme legiſlative, utterly impracticable. Upon this conſideration, it is conceived, that his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors thought it equitable to form legiſlative bodies in America, as perfectly free as a ſubordination to the ſupreme legiſlative would admit of, that the ineſtimable right, of being taxed only by Repreſentatives of their own free election, might be preſerved and ſecured to their ſubjects here. The Americans have ever been conſidered by the nation as ſubjects remote; and ſucceeding Kings, even to the preſent happy reign, and until theſe Acts were made, have always directed their requiſitions to be laid before the Repreſentatives of their people in America, with which this Province, and it is preſumed, all the other Colonies, have, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, complied. Muſt it not then be grievous to ſubjects, who have, in many repeated inſtances, afforded the ſtrongeſt marks of loyalty, and zeal for the honour and ſervice of their Sovereign, to be now called upon in a manner, which implies a diſtruſt of a free and willing compliance. Such is the misfortune of the Coloniſts, not only in the inſtances before-mentioned, but alſo in the caſe of the Act for preventing mutiny and deſertion; which requires the Governor and Council to provide enumerated articles for the King's marching troops, and the people to pay the expence.

This is a great change; and in its nature delicate and important. Your Lordſhip will form your own judgment of the wiſdom of making ſuch a change, without the moſt preſſing reaſon, or an abſolute neceſſity. There can be no neceſſity, my Lord, as this Houſe humbly conceive: The ſubjects of this Province, and undoubtedly in all the Colonies, however they have been otherwiſe repreſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters, are loyal: They are firmly attached to the Mother State: They always conſider her intereſt and their own as inſeparably interwoven, and it is their fervent wiſh that it may ever ſo remain: All they deſire is, to be reſtored to the ſtanding upon which they were originally put; to have the honour and privilege of voluntarily contributing to the aid of their Sovereign, when required: They are free ſubjects; and it is hoped the nation will never conſider them as in a tributary ſtate.

It is humbly ſubmitted to your Lordſhip, whether ſubjects can be ſaid to enjoy any degree of freedom, if the Crown, in addition to its undoubted authority of conſtituting Governors, ſhould be authorized to appoint ſuch ſtipends for them, as it ſhall judge proper, at their expence, and without their conſent. This is the unhappy ſtate to which his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Colonies are reduced, by the Act for granting certain duties on Paper, and other articles. A power without a check is always unſafe; and in ſome future time may introdudce an abſolute government into America. The Judges of the land here do not hold their commiſſions during good behaviour: Is it not then juſtly to be apprehended, that at ſo great a diſtance from the Throne, the fountain of national juſtice, with ſalaries altogether independent of the people, an arbitrary rule may take effect, which ſhall deprive a Bench of Juſtice of its glory, and the people of their ſecurity.

When a queſtion ariſes on the public adminiſtration, the nation will judge and determine in conformity to its political conſtitution: The great end of the conſtitution is univerſal liberty; and this Houſe reſts aſſured, that your Lordſhip's great intereſt in the national Councils, will always be engaged on the ſide of liberty and truth.

*Signed by the Speaker.*

*Copy of a Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of* CHATHAM.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Feb.* 2, 1768.

*My* LORD,

THE particular attention you were pleaſed to give to the intereſt of the American ſubjects when their Rights were in danger; and your noble and ſucceſsful efforts in ſupport of them, have left in the breaſts of all, the indelible marks of gratitude. The Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's Province, having reaſon to be aſſured, that in every inſtance of your public conduct, you are influenced by the principles of virtue, and a diſintereſted public affection, beg leave to manifeſt to your Lordſhip a teſtimony of their full confidence in you, by imploring your repeated aid and patronage, at this time, when the cloud again gathers thick over them.

It muſt afford the utmoſt ſatisfaction to the diſtreſſed Coloniſts, to find your Lordſhip ſo explicitly declaring your ſentiments in that grand principle in nature, that *what a man hath honeſtly acquired, is abſolutely and uncontroulably his own.* This principle is eſtabliſhed as a fundamental rule in the Britiſh conſtitution, which eminently hath its foundation in the laws of nature; and conſequently it is the indiſputable right of all men, more eſpecially of a Britiſh ſubject, to be preſent in perſon, or by repreſentation, in the body where he is taxed.

But however fixed your Lordſhip, and ſome others may be, in this cardinal point, it is truly mortifying to many of his Majeſty's free and loyal ſubjects, that even in the Britiſh Parliament, that ſanctuary of liberty and juſtice, a different ſentiment ſeems of late to have prevailed.

Unwilling to intrude upon your attention to the great affairs of State, the Houſe would only refer your Lordſhip to an Act paſſed in the fourth year of the preſent Reign, and another in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament; both impoſing duties on the Americans, who were not repreſented, with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue! What, my Lord, have the Coloniſts done, to forfeit the character and privilege of ſubjects, and to be reduced in effect to a tributary ſtate? This Houſe may appeal to the nation, that the utmoſt aid of the people has been chearfully given, when his Majeſty required it: Often, on their own motion, and when almoſt ready to ſuccumb under the expence of defending their own borders, their zeal has carried them abroad, for the honour of their Sovereign, and the defence of his Rights: Of this, my Lord, not to mention any more, the reduction of Louiſburgh in the year 1745, and the defence of his Majeſty's garriſon at Annapolis, and of all Nova-Scotia, will be a ſtanding monument. Can there then be a neceſſity for ſo great a change, and in its nature ſo delicate and important, that inſtead of having the honour of his Majeſty's requiſitions laid before their Repreſentatives here, as has been invariably the uſage, the Parliament ſhould now tax them without their conſent!

The enemies of the Coloniſts, for ſuch they unfortunately have, may have repreſented them to his Majeſty's Miniſters, and the Parliament, as factious, undutiful, diſloyal: They, my Lord, are equally the enemies of Britain: Such is your extenſive knowledge of mankind, and the ſentiments and diſpoſition of the Colonies in general, that this Houſe would freely venture to reſt the character of their conſtituents in your Lordſhip's judgment: Surely, it is no ill diſpoſition in the loyal ſubjects of a patriot King, with a decency and firmneſs, adapted to their character, to aſſert their freedom.

The Colonies, as this Houſe humbly conceive, cannot be repreſented in the Britiſh Parliament: Their local circumſtances, at the diſtance of a thouſand leagues beyond the ſeas, forbids, and will for ever render it impracticable: This, they apprehend, was the reaſon, that his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors ſaw fit to erect ſubordinate legiſlative bodies in America, as perfectly free as the nature of things would admit, that their remote ſubjects might enjoy that ineſtimable right, a repreſentation. Such a legiſlative is conſtituted by the royal Charter of this Province. In this Charter, the King for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, grants to the inhabitants all the lands and territories therein deſcribed, in free and common ſoccage; as ample eſtate as the ſubjects can hold under the Crown: Together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of his natural ſubjects, born within the realm; of which the moſt eſſential, is a power inveſted in the General Aſſembly, to levy proportionable and reaſonable taxes on the eſtates and perſons of the inhabitants, for the ſervice of his Majeſty, and the neceſſary defence and ſupport of his government of the Province, and the protection and preſervation of the inhabitants. But though they were originally, and always, ſince their ſettlement, have been conſidered as ſubjects remote, they have ever cheriſhed a warm affection for the Mother State, and a regard for the intereſt and happineſs of their fellow ſubjects in Britain. If then the Colonies are charged with the moſt diſtant thought of an indepency, your Lordſhip may be aſſured, that with reſpect to the people of this Province, and it is preſumed, of all the Colonies, the charge is unjuſt.

Nothing would have prevailed upon the Houſe to have given your Lordſhip this trouble, but the neceſſity of a powerful advocate, when their liberty is in danger: Such they have more than once found you to be; and as they humbly hope they have never forfeited your patronage, they intreat that your great intereſt in the national Councils may ſtill be employed in their behalf, that they may be reſtored to the ſtanding of free ſubjects.

That your Lordſhip may enjoy a firm ſtate of health, and long be continued a great bleſſing to the nation and her Colonies, is the ardent wiſh of this Houſe.

*Signed by the Speaker.*

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DIVIDE & IMPERA.

*DIVIDE and TYRANNIZE.*

WOULD to Heaven I could hang a comet on every letter of this motto, to warn my countrymen of the danger that threatens their liberties, from the adoption of this maxim into the Britiſh counſels, reſpecting America. When the Stamp-act had raiſed ſo univerſal an oppoſition, both in America and Great-Britain, that the execution of it was impracticable, it was repealed; and however joyous that event might be, yet in its effects it may be fatal. It is but too evident, that the enemies to our liberties have drawn from it this dangerous leſſon, to change the mode of that act, not the meaſures which dictated it; that is, to *ſap*, not to *ſtorm* our freedom. To accompliſh this, two things were neceſſary; to divide us among ourſelves, and to divide us from thoſe who declared themſelves our friends in Great-Britain. In purſuance of this plan, implicit obedience was required in one colony only at firſt, to an act of Parliament which touched their internal policy, and was effectually a tax. It was hoped the *reſt of the colonies* would not intereſt themſelves in the fate of *one*; but look with ſilence and unconcern on this violation of American freedom, in the Britiſh Parliament's diſpoſing of the property of the people of New-York, and ſuſpending their government.

Thus were we to be divided, and our liberties ſeized upon by ſuch degrees, as ſhould not alarm us into oppoſition, till it was too late; and as they well knew, that the majority of thoſe who oppoſed the Stamp-act in Great-Britain, did it not from any friendſhip to our liberties and rights (a ground of oppoſition confined to Mr. Pitt, and a few others) but from a perſuaſion that it would operate injuriouſly to their own intereſts; theſe were to be drawn off by the never-failing cord of ſelf-intereſt; for which purpoſe a duty was laid on thoſe Britiſh manufactures, which we were ſuppoſed to be under a neceſſity of uſing, for the purpoſes of a revenue; that is, to ſave the money of the people of Great-Britain, who muſt otherwiſe be taxed to furniſh this revenue. Well might Mr. Townſhend ſay, when he preſented this bill to the Houſe, *that the Americans would raiſe no ſtatues to him*; for he knew the baleful tendency of it to their deareſt rights. His words, however, furniſh us a very ſalutary hint, which we ſhould not neglect. They manifeſt his expectation, that we ſhould feel its injuries, ſo as to make us execrate its author.

In this manner was the great plan of diviſion accompliſhed, in this manner our enemies have purpoſed our final ruin. For, to ſpeak in the words of the great Sir Thomas Wentworth, on a ſimilar occaſion, in the time of Charles the firſt, *They have taken from us what? What ſhall I ſay? Indeed, what have they left us? They have raviſhed from us all means of ſupplying the King, and ingratiating ourſelves with him, taking up the roſt of all property.* If the Parliament of Great-Britain, over which we have no earthly reſtriction, may give and grant our property for the purpoſe of a revenue, in whatever manner it be affected, the root of all our property is effectually taken up, and we at beſt are but tenants at will. But I deſiſt from any farther expoſition of the unconſtitutional oppreſſion and injuſtice of theſe proceedings; taking it for granted, that no one can be unacquainted with what has been ſo often, and ſo fully ſet forth, particularly in the late excellent and unanſwerable LETTERS of the FARMER.

The evil being known, what ſhall be the remedy? I ſhall offer my ſentiments in a few words. Let us, as a Patriot ſaid, when the liberties of England were in like danger from James the firſt, *petition and petition the King again, as we uſually do to God, and without ceaſing, till he hear us.**

Let us ſtudy to purſue the plan of theſe great men, who firſt formed the petition, and then the bill of rights. A noble Duke, in a late debate on American freedom, ſaid, *the Americans were not mentioned in the bill of rights.* Let us then frame a petition of rights, and never deſiſt from the ſolicitation, till it be confirmed into a charter of liberty.

*Huc parvi properemus et ampli*
*Si* patriæ *volumus ſi* nobis *vivere cari.*

Let every colony contend which ſhall ſtand foremoſt in petitioning our moſt gracious Sovereign againſt the billeting act, and the ſuſpenſion of the Legiſlature of New-York; ſhewing that we conſider theſe as wounds to American liberties, thro' that of one colony. Let us petition againſt the giving away our money by the Britiſh Parliament, as did the county of Durham, and the palatinate of Cheſter. Let us, in the mean time, by our frugality and induſtry in manufacturing for ourſelves, convince our adverſaries of their miſtake in one grand point, that we are under a neceſſity of uſing the manufactures of Britain. To accompliſh theſe noble and neceſſary purpoſes, let *the people of every county inſtruct their members to petition, and let aſſociations be formed to promote manufactures*; that we may manifeſt to all the world, how unanimouſly we are determined, both with hand and heart, to maintain our freedom, and fruſtrate the deſigns of thoſe, who, by *dividing, would enſlave us.*

MONITOR.

* *Petit's Jus Parliam. p.* 281.

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CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) Mach 7.

*Friday laſt put back, the ſloop Succeſs, Samuel M'Calpin, maſter, which ſailed from hence the 23d ult. bound for Antigua; having carried away his ſhrouds, tore his mainſail all to pieces, and ſprung a leak, in a gale of wind he had met with juſt as he had entered the Gulph, 30 hours after he left this bar, and which continued 5 days.*

QUEBEC, March 17.

*Saturday laſt was executed on the Heights of Abraham, purſuant to the ſentence paſſed on him at the laſt aſſizes, Anthony Schleiger: He ſeemed very penitent at the place of execution, and had appeared ſo for ſome time before. He is the firſt that has been executed ſince the commencement of civil government in this province.*

ON the 10th Day of laſt February, came on to be argued in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Quebec, before the Hon. William Hey, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of this Province, a Demurrer joined in the Action brought by Joſeph Howard, Merchant of Montreal, Plaintiff, againſt Mr. Thomas Walker, Merchant of the ſame Place, Defendant, for maliciouſly, and without any probable Cauſe, procuring the ſaid Joſeph Howard to be arreſted in November 1766, and detained in Cuſtody at Montreal, till about the Middle of March 1767, upon a Charge of being concerned in the cruel Aſſault committed upon the ſaid Thomas Walker, on the 6th Day of December 1764.---Mr. Walker, in a long ſpecial Plea, ſet forth the poſitive Charge made by George M'Govock, one of the Accomplices in that Aſſault, againſt the ſaid Joſeph Howard, of having been preſent at the Commiſſion of it, and ſome concomitant Grounds of Suſpicion that ſeemed greatly to confirm that Charge, as the Motives of his procuring the ſaid Mr. Howard to be ſo arreſted and confined, and as being ſufficient to juſtify him for ſo doing. The Plaintiff demurred to this Plea as inſufficient for Mr. Walker's Juſtification. The Court held it to be amply ſufficient for that Purpoſe, and immediately gave a Judgment for the Defendant. And on the next Day four other Actions, brought againſt Mr. Walker, by four others of the Gentlemen lately in Cuſtody at Montreal, upon the like Ground, in which Mr. Walker had likewiſe made ſpecial Pleas in his Juſtification, and to which Pleas the Plaintiffs had in like Manner demurred as inſufficient for that Purpoſe, were diſcontinued upon the Motion of the Gentleman, who was of Counſel for the Plaintiff.

ON the 11th Day of February laſt, came on to be argued in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Quebec, before the Hon. William Hey, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of this Province, a demurrer joined in the Action brought by Samuel Mackey, Eſq; Plaintiff, againſt Mr. Thomas Walker, Defendant, for ſlanderous Words ſpoken of him by the ſaid Thomas Walker, concerning his Conduct as a Grand Juryman at the Seſſion of the Supreme Court of Judicature holden at Montreal, in the Months of February and March 1767.---Mr. Walker made a long ſpecial Plea to this Action, ſetting forth the Manner, Occaſion and Motive of his ſpeaking the Words in Queſtion. The Court gave Judgment for the Defendant.

ON Monday, the 29th of February laſt, at the Seſſion of the Supreme Court of Judicature, holden at Montreal, for the City and Diſtrict of Montreal, before the honourable William Hey, Eſq; his Majeſty's Chief Juſtice of this Province, came on the Trial of George M'Govock, late a Soldier of the 28th Regiment, for wilful and corrupt Perjury. The Indictment was found againſt him at the Supreme Court of Judicature, holden at Montreal in September laſt: The Perjury aſſigned was, that he ſwore at the Trial of Captain Diſney, on the 11th of March 1767, that he had ſeen that Gentleman in Mr. Walker's Houſe, on the Night of the 6th of December 1764, during the Time that the Ruffians, who committed the cruel Aſſault on Mr. Walker on that Evening, were employed in the Commiſſion of it, aiding and abetting the ſaid Ruffians. The Evidence brought in Support of this Proſecution, conſiſted principally of the Teſtimony of Mr. and Mrs. Robertſon, Mrs. White, and Mrs. Landrieves, who depoſed (as Mr. Robertſon and Mrs. Landrieves had formerly depoſed at Captain Diſney's Trial) that Captain Diſney had ſpent that Evening of the 6th of December 1764, in their Company, at Mr. Robertſon's Houſe, in St. Paul's Street, near the Market Place in Montreal; and of the Teſtimony of one James Caſe, a Soldier, now doing Duty in the Battalion of the Regiment of Royal Americans quartered at Montreal, and late of the 28th Regiment, who depoſed, that he ſaw the ſaid George M'Govock on the Night of the ſaid 6th of December 1764, a little before the Perpetration of the ſaid Aſſault, in ſuch a State of Drunkenneſs, as to be incapable of being concerned in that Affair. But as he likewiſe depoſed, that the ſaid George M'Govock had told him, at that very Time, that he would ſoon hear of ſomething very remarkable, and as it was proved to the Jury, that this very Witneſs, James Caſe, had given Evidence at the Trial of Captain Diſney, and had then depoſed, when particularly examined thereunto, that the ſaid George M'Govock, at the Time he ſaw him a little before the ſaid Aſſault, was not very drunk, but was able to go about Buſineſs, the Jury thought proper to pay but little Regard to this new part of his Teſtimony; and after withdrawing for the Space of an Hour and a Half, brought in their Verdict that the Defendant was not Guilty.

It may be obſerved, that at the Trial of Captain Diſney, in March, 1767, one Henry Mertz, a Soldier of the 28th Regiment, had depoſed, that about the Time of the Aſſault upon Mr. Walker, on the 6th of December, 1764, he ſaw a Number of diſguiſed Perſons going towards Mr. Walker's Houſe, and among them a Perſon, whom he took to be George M'Govock, and that he was well acquainted with George M'Govock's Perſon, having known him three or four Years before that Time; ſo that it can hardly be doubted, but that the ſaid George M'Govock was really preſent in Mr. Walker's Houſe on that Occaſion.

BOSTON, April 4.

*Wedneſday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to iſſue a proclamation for diſſolving the great and general court or aſſembly of this province: And we hear writs are now iſſuing for calling a new aſſembly, to be convened here on Wedneſday, the 25th day of May next, purſuant to the directions of the royal charter.*

Laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight his Excellency Governor Wentworth was pleaſed to diſſolve the General Aſſembly of the Province of New-Hampſhire.

*Saturday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the wind blowing hard, the top of a houſe in Ann-Street, near the Drawbridge, catched on fire from the chimney; and a young man, about 25 years of age, lately arrived here from ſea, in throwing a bucket of water, in order to extinguiſh the fire, the ladder on which he ſtood ſlipped, by which means he unhappily fell from off the ſame, and as he was fal-*

*ing struck his head againſt a brick wall, by which he fractured his ſkull, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed, ſo that he expired in about 10 minutes, without uttering a word.*

*We hear from Ipſwich, that on the 26th ult. a ſorrowful accident happened there, viz. an apprentice lad of Mr. Joſeph Edwards, of this town, bookſeller, named John Wainwright, being on a viſit to his friends there, with another lad, an apprentice to Mr. John Choate, of that town, went down the river to gun, and being almoſt calm, they put ſome ſand in the canoe, which was but light loaded, and ſet off to come at half flood; there was but one place they had to paſs that the water was more than 4 or 5 feet deep, and that but a few rods, where it is ſuppoſed they were overſet and drowned: The bodies were found the next day, and decently interred on Monday.*

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Iſland) April 4.

*For ſome days paſt, a number of the principal gentlemen of this colony, of the different parties, have been engaged in the laudable and benevolent buſineſs of reſtoring harmony to the divided inhabitants; and it is with great pleaſure we can congratulate the public on the agreeable proſpect that their meaſures will be univerſally approved of, and the ſalutary effects thereof be fully manifeſted at the enſuing election. His Honour the preſent Governor, and the Hon. Mr. Ward, who have been annually candidates for the office of Governor for many years paſt, have mutually reſolved to reſign their pretenſions in favour of Colonel Joſias Lyndon, who, for the ſake of reſtoring unanimity to the government, has been prevailed upon to give his conſent to the nomination. The inhabitants therefore now entertain the pleaſing thoughts, that the unhappy fruits of inteſtine broils will entirely ceaſe, and the colony once more flouriſh in peace and harmony.*

*We hear from North-Kingſton, that one day the week before laſt, a number of ſmall children, having placed a parcel of light dry ſtuff, in the form of a ring, in order to make a bonfire, one child being within the ring, the ſtuff was ſuddenly ſet on fire, which ſoon kindled into a flame, and ſo burnt the child, that it died the next day.*

*PROVIDENCE, April 2.*

*A number of whaling veſſels, we are told, will be ſhortly fitted out here, and from the great ſucceſs our neighbours have met with in that buſineſs, 'tis expected the adventurers will reap conſiderable profits, and likewiſe prove a very eſſential ſervice to the country in general.*

NEW-LONDON, April 1.

*We hear from Southampton on Long-Iſland, that in the night of the 19th ult. two ſquaws, one an elderly, the other a young woman, being ſomewhat in liquor, went from a houſe in that town, with intent to go to another houſe at about a mile diſtance; but in the morning they were both found dead under a fence in the road.*

NEW-YORK, April 11.

Captain Dobbs, in the Sloop Quebec, of this Port, arrived here laſt Wedneſday, in 27 Days from Coracoa. The 28th ult. in Lat. 36 and a Half, Long. 73, he met with a terrible Gale of Wind, in which he loſt his Bowſprit, Jib, Mainſail and Trayſail. The Gale laſted about two Hours, and ſeemed like a Whirlwind.

Friday Night Captain Quill arrived here from the Bay of Honduras, in 29 Days: He ſailed from thence in Company with Captain Orick, in a Brig for London, and the Ship Antrim ſailed for Hamburgh 3 Days before him, but he ſpoke with her on his Voyage off South-Carolina, all well; and laſt Saturday Week he alſo ſpoke with Captain Graham, in a Sloop from South-Carolina, bound for Philadelphia. Captain Quill met with many very hard Gales of Wind on his Paſſage, in one of which, the firſt Inſtant, he ſprung his Bowſprit.

On Tueſday laſt the Cherokee Chiefs and Warriors lately returned from the Mohawk Country, had, at their own Requeſt, an Audience of his Excellency General GAGE, in order to return him Thanks for his powerful Interpoſition, and Aſſiſtance, in accelerating the Buſineſs they came about.

*At a court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery, held for this province, at the City-Hall in this city on Friday laſt, William Dupe, for burglary, received ſentence of death, and is to be hanged the 6th of May next.---Matthew Leake and John Hunt, were both found guilty of grand larceny; but praying their clergy, it was allowed, and they were burnt in the hand in the face of the court: They were then ordered on board of the man of war, and an officer attending for that purpoſe, the execution of the order immediately took place. John Dowers, Cornelius Elliſon, Samuel Cheſnut, and Mary Mulvaney, were all convicted of keeping a diſorderly houſe; Dowers was fined ſix pounds, the reſt three pounds each; to ſtand committed till their fines were paid, and three days impriſonment. Theſe laſt were the perſons ſuſpected of ſetting fire to the Rev. Mr. Gano's ſtable, on Friday the firſt inſtant.*

*We have advice from Fairfield in Connecticut, that on Friday the firſt inſtant, a terrible fire broke out in their Court-Houſe and goal, which entirely deſtroyed the ſame; but it ſtanding by itſelf, the flames were prevented ſpreading farther:----A priſoner who was in goal for theft, being ſuſpected of ſetting it on fire, on ſtrict examination, it is ſaid has confeſſed it; ſo he may meet with a reward ſuperior to the merit of ſtealing in that government*

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

*At a general Meeting of the* PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, *for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire, held at the Court-houſe on Monday laſt, the following Perſons were choſen Directors and Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year, viz.*

DIRECTORS. Iſaac Jones, David Deſhler, Luke Morris, Joſeph Fox, Alexander Huſton, Jonathan Evans, Peter Reeve, Gunning Bedford, Jacob Shoemaker, junior, Joſhua Howell, Samuel Shoemaker, and Samuel Weatherill, junior.

TREASURER. Iſaac Greenleaſe.

On Tueſday laſt, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the State-Houſe, David Smith was tried for Houſe Breaking, of which he was convicted, and received Sentence of Death.

From Greenwich, in Cumberland County, New-Jerſey, we learn, that on the Sixth Inſtant, a Boy was killed, as he was taking a Pair of Oxen from the Cart's Tongue, by the Team's ſuddenly taking Fright.

We have the Pleaſure to aſſure our Readers, that the Tickets in the Public Lottery now on foot, have met with ſuch a rapid Sale as to exceed the warmeſt expectations of the Managers, one of whom has already diſpoſed of his Proportion in the firſt Claſs, and ſeveral of the others have been remarkably ſucceſsful; which is attributed to the Excellence of the Scheme in Favour of the Adventurer, added to the Public Spirit of the People for the Promotion of every laudable Undertaking. Tickets may be had of D. Hall, at the New Printing-Office.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 17s. 6d. Wheat 7s. Indian Corn 2s. 4d. Ship Bread 15s. Middling Ditto 24s. Pipe Staves 11l. Barrel Ditto 3l. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 50s. Pork 67s. 6d. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 8d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 40 to 56s. Melaſſes 21d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 17s. 6d. Liſbon Salt 18d. Bohea Tea 4s. 3d. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny. Cotton 21d. Bar Iron 24 l. Pig Iron 8l. 10s. Muſtard-ſeed 32s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

*Sloop Merrymack, A. Lowell, Salem, N. E. Schooner Old Plantation, L. Pettit, Virginia. Sloop Endeavour, G. Ellis, New-York.*

OUTWARDS. *Ship Charming Suſanna, T. Connor, for Gibraltar. Brig Reeve, S. Nuttle, Malaga. Brig Ann, L. Albro, Jamaica. Brig Boſcawen, G. Marſhall, Liverpool. Sloop Merrymack, A. Lowell, for Salem, N. England.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, to New-York. Schooner Dove, W. Gamble, and Sloop Hibernia, J. M'Carty, Barbados. Ship Speedwell, R. Wilſon, Jamaica. Brig Hibernia, N. Valence, Surrinam. Brig Betſy, R. Patterſon, and Ship Dragon, T. Read, to Liverpool.*


To be HIRED OUT,

A *NEGROE Lad, about 14 Years of Age, who can be well recommended for his Honeſty, and is uſed to do Work. Enquire of the Printers.* ¶

THE ſtated Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, is on next *Tueſday* Evening, being the 19th of *April*, at Six o'Clock, at the *State-Houſe*.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by D. HALL, and W. SELLERS, at the *New Printing-Office*, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia* (Price Eighteen Pence)

LETTERS from a FARMER in *Pennſylvania*, to the INHABITANTS of the *BRITISH* COLONIES.

*The following is taken from the* BOSTON *CHRONICLE.*

Among all the WRITERS in favour of the COLONIES, the FARMER ſhines unrivalled for *ſtrength* of *argument*, *elegance* of *diction*, *knowledge* in the *laws* of *Great-Britain*, and the *true intereſt* of the COLONIES. A *pathetic* and *perſuaſive eloquence* runs through the whole of theſe Letters: They have been printed in every *Colony*, from *Florida* to *Nova-Scotia*; and the *univerſal applauſe*, ſo juſtly beſtowed on the AUTHOR, hath fully teſtified the GRATITUDE of the PEOPLE of AMERICA, for ſuch an *able adviſer*, and *affectionate friend*.

*Where alſo may be had, juſt publiſhed* (Price One Shilling and Three-pence)

THE WHOLE DUTY of WOMAN, by a *LADY*. Written at the Deſire of a Noble LORD. *The Fourth Edition, corrected.*

BEST LIME JUICE, to be Sold by ROGER BLAKE, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite to *Thomas Lawrence*'s, Eſquire. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A COMMODIOUS brick houſe, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, with a ſtable, horſe ſhed, and ſalt ſtores, now in the tenure of Thomas Dunn, Eſq; at Chriſtiana Bridge, in the county of New-Caſtle, is very convenient for a ſtore, and the ſituation is much more healthy than any other in the place; for further particulars enquire of Mr. DUNN, or of ROBERT MONTGOMERY, in Philadelphia.

Who has for ſale, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a few cheſts of bohea tea, ſome packs of beaver and raccoon ſkins, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, and 30 d. nails, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, and 12 by 10 window glaſs, ſome crates of ſide glaſs, Cheſhire, ſingle and double Glouceſterſhire cheeſes, and a few crates of ſtone ware and wine glaſs, with ſundry other articles.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY once more deſires all thoſe that are indebted, either to the eſtate of THOMAS MONTGOMERY, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, or to the late partnerſhip of THOMAS MONTGOMERY and SON, to diſcharge the ſame immediately, or he will be under the neceſſity of employing an attorney to recover the ſame.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A LOT of Ground, about Half a Mile from the City of Philadelphia, whereon is a very commodious three Story Brick Dwelling-Houſe, two Rooms on a Floor, two other ſmall Tenements, one of Brick, the other of Wood, a Stable, Chair-Houſe, and other Out-Houſes. There is alſo on the ſaid Lot, a large and convenient Tan-Yard, and ſeveral ſmall Lots, to be lett for Gardens, &c. The Whole is in very good Repair, and ſituated on a public Road leading to the City. Enquire of Mr. James Humphreys, Notary Public, at the Corner of Black-Horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet, where a Plan of the ſaid Place may be ſeen; or of the Printers hereof. §5s. Tbetf.

*To be SOLD, for Want of Employ,*

A NEGROE woman, with a child at her breaſt; aged about 24 or 25 years; and a mulatto boy, 4 years of age; the woman is ſuitable for either town or country ſervice. Whoever has occaſion for ſuch, may apply to WILLIAM RUSSELL, of Edgmont townſhip, Cheſter county. †

KEARNY and GILBERT,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, about midway between Market and Arch-ſtreets, have lately imported, and now on hand for ſale, viz.

BOXES of childrens toys and dreſſed dolls, well aſſorted for the fairs, beſt Kirby fiſhhooks, and fine ivory Chineſe table and deſert knives and forks, with a variety of common ditto, and other cutlery and hard wares, flooring brads, white and cloth coloured ſattins, ſuperfine chintz, and cotton furniture chintz; a large aſſortment of fans, ſome fine ivory mounts in caſes, Engliſh paſteboards and ſheathing paper, Apothecary's phials ſorted in crates of 3, 5, and 10 groce each; crates of fine ſtone tea ware and drinking glaſſes well aſſorted, crates of empty quart, half gallon and gallon bottles, large and ſmall bowl ſhort and long pipes, fine black and cloth coloured paduaſoy, cloth coloured ſilk damaſks and ducapes, womens beſt white, purple, and cloth coloured kid gloves and mitts, lamb ditto, fine Hyſon tea, cinnamon, cloves and mace, fine hard metal and Briſtol pewter, packed in caſk, well aſſorted, rolls of ſheet lead, bar lead and ſhot, ſingle and F F rough and glazed gunpowder, large and ſmall ſconce looking glaſſes, and dreſſing or ſwinging glaſſes, with drawers, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 ſaſh glaſs, broad and narrow weeding hoes, 10 and 12 penny nails, cart and waggon boxes, well aſſorted in caſk, forge hammers and anvils, beſt fine table ſalt in 4 buſhel bags, Weare and Company's Scotch ſnuff, with a conſiderable aſſortment of other goods as uſual; all which they are determined to ſell off at very low advance for caſh, or would ſell the whole together at prime coſt. 6 W.

*Philadelphia, April 14, 1768.*

THE Subſcriber, intending to remove in a few Weeks to the Country, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, by Bond or otherwiſe, to make immediate Payment; and if there be any that he is indebted to, they are deſired to call forthwith, and receive their juſt Demands.---He has to lett or ſell, the commodious Houſe he now dwells in, neatly finiſhed, and pleaſantly ſituated on the higheſt Part of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Almond-ſtreet, it commands a beautiful and extenſive View of the River Delaware, the Shipping that paſs and repaſs, the Jerſeys, &c.---The lot on which the Houſe ſtands is large, extending from Second to George's-ſtreet; on the back of the lot is a convenient ſtable and Coach-Houſe, Stalls for four Horſes, and room for a large Quantity of Hay, a neat Garden, and Pump with good Water in the Yard.---If not ſold, or lett, before Thurſday, the 21ſt of this Month, it will be ſold at public ſale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on the Evening, between 6 and 7 o' Clock, when the Particulars, and Terms of Sale, will be made known. Any Perſon deſirous may view the Premiſes. He has to lett, a few lots on Groundrent, the upper Part of the City, and a 4 Acre Field, under choice red Clover Graſs near the Play-Houſe. He wants a likely Bay Horſe, of good Courage, full 15 Hands high, not to exceed 6 Years old, very well broke to a Carriage, and eaſily managed under the Saddle; apply to JOHN MALCOLM. ‖

*TO BE SOLD,*

A CONVENIENT lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 34 feet, and in length, from the ſaid Second-ſtreet to New-Market, or Cable Lane, 248 feet, or thereabouts. It lies a little way above the vendue houſes, and may ſuit a brewer, diſtiller, or for any other buſineſs. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may treat with MICHAEL HULINGS, in Front-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet, and be informed of the title and terms of ſale. ‡

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, are deſired to attend their annual Meeting, at the ſaid Hoſpital, on the ſecond Day of next Month (May) between the Hours of Two and Six o'Clock in the Afternoon, being the Time by Law appointed for the Election of Twelve Managers, and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year; when the Accounts of the Expences, and Proceedings for the Year paſt, will be ſubmitted to their Inſpection.

THE MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION LIBRARY, are deſired to meet, at the Library Room in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, on the ſecond Day of May next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to chooſe Directors, Treaſurer, and Clerk, for the enſuing Year, and to make their Twelfth annual Payment.

*By Order of the Directors,*
JOHN DE MAUREGNAULT, Clerk.

N. B. Thoſe that are in Arrears more than one Year, are deſired to pay the ſame; as, in caſe of Failure, their Shares will become forfeited. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy NEGROE MAN, about 24 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, bred moſtly to Houſe work, ſuch as cooking and attending Table, &c. he can Shave very well, and is a neat Hand in a Stable, to look after Horſes. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ‡

ABSCONDED from his uſual place of abode, in Eaſt Bradford, Cheſter county, on the 6th of this inſtant April, a certain Dennis Salmon, an Iriſhman, came from Dublin, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wears dark brown coloured hair, inclining to curl, has thick lips, long noſe, his forehead pretty much wrinkled, and ſpeaks with a tone, of a ruddy dark complexion, down look, ſlim, but pretty fleſhy; had on, when he went away, a fine hat, with a button on it, a fine ſhirt, ruffled in the boſom, a light coloured country cloth coat and jacket, with mohair buttons, the jacket without ſleeves, good buckſkin breeches, the buttons covered with leather, ſeveral fine ſhirts, and ſeveral pairs of fine thread and worſted ſtockings, with halfworn ſhoes, and pinchbeck buckles, pretends to be a ſchoolmaſter, as he has lately been employed that way, wears a watch, and of an airy diſpoſition; likewiſe clandeſtinely took with him, a valuable large dark bay mare, ſuppoſed to be with fole, a natural pacer, about 15 hands high, and in good order, well built, ſhod before, has a ſwitch tail, and hanging curled mane, about ten years old, goes faſt and eaſy, and carries herſelf lofty, with two remarkable curls or twiſts in her forehead, right between her eyes, without brand or ear mark, with an old breaſted ſaddle and curb bridle. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that I may have her again, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by me, living in the townſhip and county aforeſaid,

MARY GRUBB.

N. B. The ſame perſon and mare has been advertiſed April the 8th, but not ſo fully as in this, and the reward in that but Three Pounds; they were printed in Wilmington by James Adams. ¶

ORR, DUNLOPE, and GLENHOLME,

HAVE for Sale, an Aſſortment of printed Linens and Cottons, Manchester Checks, Silk and Dreſden Handkerchiefs, Yard wide Iriſh Linens, &c. They alſo have to diſpoſe of, a Parcel of Madeira Wine, emp y Quart Bottles, and a few Crates of earthen Ware, which they will ſell upon very reaſonable Terms.

To be LETT, by
WILLIAM KELLY,

A very valuable tract, of about 2000 acres of land, in the county of Morris, in Eaſt New-Jerſey, as healthy a country as any in the world, about 15 miles from Newark (a ſea-port town in that province, and about 23 miles from New-York.

*THIS tract is ſo fine a body of land, as I believe few, if any, can equal it for fertility and richneſs; about 1500 acres of which is a low rich ground, clear of ſtones, black mould, from about 12 to 36 inches, on a ſtratum of blue clay; the ſoil as fine as any in the world for graſs, and will grow any kind of grain in ſo luxuriant a manner, as to be in danger of lodging in high winds. The remainder is upland, on which there is a fine ſituation to build, commanding a proſpect of great extent over the low ground, and is very good in quality, with a fine young orchard, the largeſt in the province, containing about 1400 trees, of the beſt grafted fruit, at fifty feet diſtance, which bore this (for the firſt) year, and from which, when it comes to maturity, there may be from 500 to 1000 barrels of cyder made yearly. There is on the eſtate fine black heart, May-duke, white-heart, coronation, and bleeding heart cherries; bergamot and other pears; Holland, green gage, and other plumbs; a fine nurſery of ſeveral thouſand apple trees, ſome of which are fit to ſet out. A good farm-houſe, kitchen, and a very fine dairy, and cyder-houſe, built this year; a barn, with nine barracks for hay and corn; a very fine corn-houſe, and a large granary; a Negroe-houſe, ſmoak-houſe, a large fowl-houſe, a ſmith's ſhop, a coal-houſe, a large cow-houſe, two horſe ſtables, two green-houſes, to preſerve cabbage and roots in the winter; a pidgeon-houſe well ſtocked, and other conveniencies, too many to mention. There is on this tract, at a diſtance leſs than half a mile, a good houſe for a hind or ſteward, and two other tenements, that will lett or accommodate ſervants that have families; and there may (one year with another) be upwards of 150 tons of fine Engliſh hay, clover and ſpear graſs, and upwards of 500 tons of coarſe hay cut; all the land producing at preſent this coarſe graſs, is capable of being made as fine meadow as any in the world, at a very ſmall expence, and is deemed one of the fineſt places in America to breed mules for the Weſt-Indies. There is, on the whole, about 300 acres of woods, containing ſome fine timber for building. Through the tract runs a fine brook, on which ſtands (within leſs than half a mile of the dwelling-houſe) a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill (not on the tract) and in the brook; and alſo in a river on which the tract bounds, are plenty of trout and other fiſh. There is alſo ſome deer, turkeys, and plenty of wild geeſe, ducks, partridges, quails, &c. on it in the proper ſeaſon; and at the foot of the garden is a very fine ſpring never dry, and an extreme good place for a fiſh-pond. The main road 66 feet wide, runs through the tract, not an acre of barren or poor land on the whole.*

*This eſtate lies in the heart of a country, where any quantity of cattle may be bought, at all ſeaſons of the year, at a very moderate price; and as there may be ſome perſons extremely well qualified to buy, fatten and ſell cattle, who would incline to rent, in caſe they had a proper capital to carry on that buſineſs to advantage; the owner propoſes to let a good tenant have any ſum on intereſt, not exceeding 1000 l. giving good ſecurity.*

*Should any perſon incline to purchaſe, rather than rent, the above eſtate, it may be bought at a reaſonable price, and any term, not exceeding ten years, given for payment of a part or the whole of the money, on allowing intereſt, and giving good ſecurity. The title clear and indiſputable, and will be warranted to the purchaſer. There is on it now, the largeſt and fineſt breed of cattle in America, imported from Holland, and as good horſes as any in the province; all, or any of which, with about twenty ſlaves, bred to farming and country work (among which is a blackſmith, a maſon and a ſhoemaker) will be ſold, and poſſeſſion of the whole immediately after given to the tenant or a purchaſer. For farther particulars enquire of John Berrien, Eſq; near Princetown; Jonathan Hampton, and Abraham Clark, jun. Eſq; near Elizabeth-town, or the owner in New-York.*

TO BE LETT,

A PIECE of meadow, on the Glouceſter Road, belonging to ANDREW ELLIOT, Eſq; late in the tenure of Philip Benezet, containing about 10 acres. For terms, apply to CONYNGHAM and NESBITT. Tbctf.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 17 or 18 years of age. Enquire of the printers hereof. ‖

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. James Heath, late of Baltimore County, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, or they may depend upon having their Accounts, &c. ſpeedily put in Suit.

† SUSANNAH HEATH, Executrix.

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ON the 23d of this inſt. April, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, a Plantation, lying in the Townſhip of Upper Makefield, Bucks County, containing 100 Acres of valuable Land, about 60 Acres cleared, the reſt Woodland, well timbered; the ſaid Land well watered, a good Orchard, tolerable good Buildings, about 5 Acres of Meadow, well watered, and more may be made. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale, by JOHN SCOTT, junior.

Alſo to be ſold at the ſame Time, one other Plantation, adjoining the aforementioned, containing upwards of 100 Acres of good Land, well watered and timbered, having on ſaid Plantation a Houſe and Barn, an excellent Orchard, and alſo ſome extraordinary Meadow. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale, by JOHN SCOTT, ſenior. ‡

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To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the 25th of this inſt. April, at the Red Lion Tavern, in Benſalem Townſhip, in the County of Bucks,

A CERTAIN Tract of LAND, ſituate in Benſalem aforeſaid, containing 53 Acres, with a good Orchard thereon, adjoining Land of Lawrence Growdon, Eſq; on Pequeſton Creek, and Land of John Vankelt, the Briſtol Road running through the ſame. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale, by JOHN FAIRWEATHER. §

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FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 29th of March laſt, from the Subſcriber, living near Anti-Etam, in Frederick County, two Convict Servants, one named FRANCIS WARD, an Engliſhman, by Trade a Stocking-Weaver, a thick ſet Fellow, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has ſhort red Hair, and loſt one of his upper fore Teeth: Had on, a light coloured Jacket, with large flat Buttons, and two black Jackets, one of Broadcloth, half worn, with black Glaſs Buttons, the other flowered Stuff, with white Metal Buttons, half worn Leather Breeches, two Pair of light blue Worſted Stockings, new Shoes, two coarſe white Shirts, and a Caſtor Hat. The other, a Welchman, named WILLIAM JONES, a ſlim Fellow, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has ſhort light Hair, tied behind, and is bald on the Top of his Head: Had on, a dark brown Coat, with Catgut Buttons, a light coloured Summer Coat, half worn, with Mohair Buttons, an old red Flannel under Jacket, a brown Jacket with Sleeves, half worn Leather Breeches, with Strings at the Knees, two Pair of blue Worſted Stockings, old Shoes, two coarſe white Shirts, and ſtole a Holland Shirt, and two Stocks. They formerly lived with William Reynolds, Tavern-keeper, at Annapolis. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry them off. Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, and ſecures them in any Goal, ſo that their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Hatter, in ANNAPOLIS, or, the Subſcriber, in Frederick County. JOSEPH REYNOLDS. ‖

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To be SOLD, on reaſonable Terms,

A GOOD BOULTING MILL, with a new Cloth, and makes excellent Flour. Alſo the Time of a Servant LAD, who is about 18 Years of Age, is a good Hatter, ſerved his Apprenticeſhip in the old Countries, and ſold for Want of Employ in the Hatter's Buſineſs; he has two Years to ſerve. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, living in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, below Meſſieurs Willing and Morris.

† EPHRAIM SMITH.

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Suſſex County, March 26, 1768.

MADE his Eſcape on Thurſday Evening, the 24th Inſtant, out of the Goal of this County, a certain Engliſhman, named THOMAS BEAL, about 35 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high: Had light coloured Hair, tied behind, thin fair Complexion, remarkable large full blue Eyes; he is well dreſſed, with a brown Broadcloth Coat, lapelled Jacket, and Breeches of the ſame, a Caſtor Hat, half worn, brown Stockings; he took with him ſome Check Shirts, Stockings and Jackets. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Beal in any of his Majeſty's Goals in this Province, or brings him to Suſſex Court-Houſe, ſhall receive the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, Proclamation Money, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ JACOB STARN, Sheriff.

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*JERUSALEM.*

A VIEW of that famous City is to be ſeen at the Sign of the Buck, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, from 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon until 9 at Night.

It is an artful Piece of Statuary, repreſenting the City of Jeruſalem, the Temple of Solomon, his Royal Throne, all the noted Houſes, Hills and Towers; likewiſe the Sufferings of our Saviour, from the Garden of Gethſamene to the Hill of Golgotha, all which is exhibited in the moſt natural Manner.

*** Price 1s. for grown Perſons, and 6d. for Children. ¶

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ALL thoſe that have any Accounts for or againſt the Eſtate of Daniel Murphy, Labourer, deceaſed, are deſired to produce the ſame to JAMES WHITE, Executor, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said WHITE hath a Screw, very ſuitable for a Clothier, and ſeveral other Screws; a Tobacco-cutting Engine, and ſundry Tobacco Tools, to ſell; alſo Thomas Wilcox's beſt glazed Clothiers Preſs Papers; and gives ready Money for clean Linen Rags. ¶

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TO be SOLD or exchanged for a good farm, within 15 or 20 miles of the city, the four following houſes in Philadelphia, pleaſantly ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, near the corner of Arch-ſtreet, viz. No. 1. Conſiſting of a good brick houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high each, with good cellars under the whole, containing in front 17 feet, and in depth 50, with the privilege of an alley, and a pump of good water near the door. No. 2. of the ſame dimenſions, privileges, &c. No. 3. Conſiſting of a good brick houſe and piazza, three ſtories high, with a two ſtory brick kitchen, and good cellars under the whole, with the privileges of an Alley and pump as above. No. 4. is of the ſame dimenſions, privileges, &c. as No. 3. The houſes are almoſt new, and well finiſhed, inſide and out; and as they all join, may be ſold or exchanged all together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit. For further particulars, enquire of ANDREW EDGE, in Fifth-ſtreet, the third door from Arch-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. If the above houſes are not diſpoſed of by Monday, the 18th Inſtant, they will then be ſold at the London Coffee-houſe, at Six o'clock in the evening.

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*Cheſter County, March 23, 1768.*

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Friday, the 15th day of April next, at 2 o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of London Grove, in Cheſter county, containing about 100 acres, bounded by lands of John Puſey, Nathaniel Pennock, and Francis Lambourn; late the eſtate of James Puſey deceaſed; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

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*Cheſter County, March 23, 1768.*

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Saturday, the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain full equal and undivided ninth part, of one full equal and undivided moiety, or half part of 200 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Concord, bounded by lands of Moſes Palmer, John Hannum, Eſq; and others, late the eſtate of Ellis Harlan, ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

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*Cheſter County, March 23, 1768.*

BY virtue of a writ, to me directed, on Tueſday, the 19th day of April next, at 2 o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage or tenement, plantation, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 300 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in Cheſter county, bounded by lands of George M'Cullough, George Criſſwell, Walter Hood, William Woods, Henry Elving, Robert Bunting, and others; late the eſtate of John Galbreath; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

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*Cheſter County, March 23, 1768.*

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 20th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 100 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in Cheſter county, bounded by lands of William Armſtrong, Hugh Luckey, and others; late the eſtate of James Criſſwell; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

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*Cheſter County, March 23, 1768.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Friday, the 22d day of April next, at 2 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Charles Town townſhip, in Cheſter county, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Griffiths, and others; late the eſtate of Evan Lewis; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

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BY Virtue of an Order of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Philadelphia, to me directed, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Monday, the 18th Day of this inſtant April, at 10 o' Clock in the Forenoon, at the late Store of JAMES RIVINGTON, in Market-ſtreet, ſundry Goods; conſiſting of A very large and neat Collection of MODERN BOOKS, Stationary Wares, Jewellery, and various other Articles, late the Property of the ſaid James Rivington, and by me attached, by Virtue of ſundry Writs of Attachment to me directed.

WILLIAM PARR, late Sheriff.

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To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

WOODSTOCK PLANTATION, in the Northern Liberties, near Mr. JACOB DUBREE's, two miles and a half from this city. Alſo a plantation in Paſſyunk townſhip, four miles from this city; both theſe places being conveniently ſituated to attend this market. Any perſon inclining to rent either the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to PETER TURNER, junior.

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THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by act of Aſſembly for making the river Schuylkill navigable, &c. are deſired to meet on Wedneſday, the 20th of April inſt. at the houſe of Thomas Fitzſimmons, on Manatawny Road, to prepare the accounts of their tranſactions in the premiſes, in order to lay them before the Aſſembly at their next meeting. All thoſe who have received, or paid any money, or have any ſubſcriptions in their hands, are particularly requeſted to attend, with their reſpective accounts and ſubſcription papers, that they may be examined and reported, according to the directions of the ſaid act of Aſſembly.

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*Shrewſbury, March 23, 1768.*

TO be SOLD, at public vendue, on the 23d day of April next, by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, and entered upon immediately, The noted TAVERN in Shrewſbury, at the corner of the ſtreets, and ſign of the Blue Ball, together with orchards, outhouſes, gardens, &c. Alſo four other lots, containing in the whole about 150 acres of good land and meadow; they will be ſold ſeparate, or together, as ſhall beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Any perſon applying before the day of ſale for ſaid tavern or lots, may know the terms of the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame. The conditions will be made known at the time and place, by

¶ JOSIAH HALSTEAD.

N. B. One or more likely negroe boys to be ſold at private ale the ſame time, or before, who can be well recommended.

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WHEREAS in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly of this province, intituled, an act for granting the ſum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty Thouſand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for ſinking the ſame, the following tract of located and unimproved land, was duly valued and rated by the aſſeſſors for the county of Cumberland, the property of John Singleton, in Cheſter county, to wit, a tract of land, containing about 600 acres, ſituate in Weſt Pennſborough townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, bounded by lands of William Parker, deceaſed; and whereas the owner of ſaid tract of land hath neglected to pay the collecter of ſaid townſhip, the ſum of Four Pounds Eleven Shillings and Six-pence, which, according to the ſaid valuation, was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid land, as the proportion thereof for ſeveral years paſt for ſaid tax by the act impoſed: We, the commiſſioners of the county of Cumberland aforeſaid, in purſuance of ſaid act, do give notice, that on Tueſday, the ſecond day of May next, at the houſe of John Pollock, in the town of Carliſle, we will expoſe to ſale, by public vendue, the above-mentioned tract of located unimproved land, or ſuch part thereof, as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid tax, and all charges accruing, by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, to the higheſt bidder. The ſale to begin at ten of the clock in the forenoon.----- Given under our hands this 4th day of January, 1768. §

WILLIAM CLARK, WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN BYERS.

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TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber to the higheſt bidder, at Faquier Court-houſe, in the colony of Virginia, on Thurſday, the 28th of April inſt. if fair, if not, the firſt fair day after; ſeveral tracts or parcels of land lying in the ſaid county, viz. The plantation on which Mr. George Lamkin lately dwelt, about 6 miles above the ſaid Court-houſe, containing 100 acres, conveniently ſituate for an inn; 500 acres near Gooſe-Creek, being the tract on which Thomas Furr and ſeveral other tenants now live. This land is level, well watered, wooded, and proper either for farming or planting; and on it are ſeveral ſmall orchards. The other contains 292 acres, and lies in the forks of Gooſe-Creek and Challin Run (and very near the tract of 500 acres) On this a ſmall plantation is cleared, ſome houſes built; about 30 acres of meadow ground, ready for laying down in graſs ſeed, and about as much more to clear; 300 apple, a few peach, cherry, and apricot trees, are planted out, and a griſt-mill lately erected; thoſe lands were advertiſed to have been ſold the 21ſt of December laſt, but the weather proving bad prevented it. Should any perſon incline to treat for the whole of thoſe lands before the day of ſale, they may do it at Port-Tobacco, with

† DANIEL JENIFER.

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*TO BE SOLD,*

A CERTAIN Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Sixth-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Breadth, North and South, 41 Feet 1 Inch, and 1 Fifth Part of an Inch, and in Depth 173 Feet, bounded Northward with Ground now or late of John Gillelen, Eaſtward by Sixth-ſtreet aforeſaid, Southward with Ground now or late of Jaſper Carpenter, and Weſtward with a certain 50 Feet Street, extending from High-ſtreet, into a certain 36 Feet Street, extending from Sixth-ſtreet to Seventh-ſtreet; late the Eſtate of Joſhua Croſby, deceaſed. For Terms, enquire of STEPHEN CARMICK.

N. B. To be LETT by ſaid CARMICK, two Houſes on the Dock, near Second-ſtreet.

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*To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, in Baltimore-Town,*

A LOT of ground, ſituate at the Weſt end of ſaid town, on Baltimore-ſtreet, and fronting two other ſtreets, containing one acre, with a good two ſtory tenement thereon (formerly a tavern) a good kitchen, ſtable, and brew-houſe, with all utenſils and neceſſaries for carrying on the brewing buſineſs; alſo twelve lots of ground, ſituate in the ſaid town, and lying near the Engliſh church; and likewiſe, a piece of meadow ground adjoining the Eaſt end of the ſaid town, and containing four acres, the ſame is well fenced in, and in good repair. Any perſon, deſirous of becoming a purchaſer, may ſee the title, which is indiſputable, and know the terms, by applying to DANIEL BARNET. ¶

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TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION at POINT-NO-POINT. For Terms, enquire of WILLIAM PARR, in Philadelphia.

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Cheſter-Town, Maryland, April 2, 1768.

WHEREAS the Subſcribers intend to decline Trade in this Place, they will ſell their Stock of Goods now on Hand, at prime Coſt, and give Six Months Credit, without Intereſt. Any Perſon that may purchaſe, if they chooſe, may have the Store we now occupy, with a large and convenient Granary, at a moderate Rent. BENJAMIN MORGAN,

§ WILLIAM SLUBEY.

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BROKE out of Queen Ann's county goal, in the province of Maryland, on the 26th of March laſt, the three following priſoners, viz. JOSEPH NEVILL, about 25 years of age, country born, 5 feet 8 inches high, remarkable black hair and eyes, thin viſage, and brown complexion; had on, a light coloured country made coat, blue lapelled cloth jacket, leather breeches, and good ſhoes and ſtockings. EDWARD HUSSEY, about 23 years of age, country born, 5 feet 6 inches high, a well ſet fellow, of a brown complexion, a remarkable down look; had on, a ſnuff coloured cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, good ſhoes and ſtockings; was committed for ſtealing a Negroe boy, and a Mare. And JAMES FOWLER, about 22 years of age, country born, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a pale complexion, and thin viſage, a pert impudent looking fellow, wears brown coloured hair; had on, a blue lapelled veſt, leather breeches, good ſhoes, and white worſted ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid priſoners, and brings them to Queen Ann's county goal, or ſecures them, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have Ten Pounds reward for Joſeph Nevill; Five Pounds for Edward Huſſey; and Thirty Shillings for James Fowler, paid by WILLIAM HINDMAN, Sheriff. ¶

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*Bladenſburg (Maryland) January 1, 1768.*

I INTEND to lett, for a Term of Years (and will give Poſſeſſion either the enſuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eaſtern Branch of Patowmack River, at navigable Water, 5 Miles from Bladenſburg, the ſame Diſtance from George-Town, and 8 Miles by Water from Alexandria; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marſh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Eſtimation, 100,000 lb. of Hay, yearly, for 4 Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4s. per 100 lb. ---I ſhall reſerve about 200 Acres, to remain in Woods; ſo that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work, beſides the Meadow. There are 14 Buſhels of Wheat, and 15 and a Half of Rye, ſowed, and about 30 Acres of freſh Ground for Corn. The Buildings are ſufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend alſo to lett Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the ſame Tract.

I want to ſell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from George-Town, near Patowmack River, 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it; the Reſt is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no Spring on the Land. Alſo about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher; the Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered. The Purchaſer may have Credit, on paying Intereſt.

‖ 4W. RICHARD HENDERSON.

N. B. If any one will give a good Price, I will ſell the whole Tract on the Eaſtern Branch, which I propoſed to rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaſer, on Condition that Intereſt be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

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*RUN away, on the 29th of March laſt, from the Subſcriber, living at the Head of Cheſter River, in Kent County, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named THOMAS RICHARDS, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well ſet, wears his Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has loſt his left Thumb, he is a Welchman, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh: Had on, when he went away, a blue Fearnought Veſt, Kerſey under Ditto, and Breeches, old Shoes and Stockings, and Hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by* JACOB COMEGYS. §

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*To be LETT or SOLD,*

A NEW brick houſe and back buildings, with a carpenter's ſhop and ſtable, at the end of the lot, ſituate in the ſouth-eaſt corner of Fourth and Vine-ſtreets: If ſold, the purchaſer may have time to pay the money, giving good ſecurity. For terms, enquire of JOSEPH SIMS, below the Draw-bridge. †

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TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 16th ult. from the Subſcriber, living in Baltimore Town, an indented Iriſh Servant, named Thomas Owings, a ſtout well ſet Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, has a large Mouth, and ſpeaks good Engliſh, wears ſhort brown Hair; had on, and took with him, a blue Cloth Coat, half worn, an old Snuff coloured Coat, a white Flannel Jacket, lappelled, without Sleeves, a Pair of blue coarſe Cloth Breeches, lined with Ozenbrigs, quite new, a Pair of coarſe Yarn Stockings, ribbed, Country made Shoes, an old Felt Hat, and Ozenbrigs Shirt; he is a Plaiſterer by Trade, and his Cloaths are ſtained with Lime. He ſtole and took away with him, a large black Gelding, Man's Hunting Saddle, with Buckſkin Seat, and an old Bridle; the Horſe is lame in his Shoulder, has conſtantly been uſed in a Waggon, paces heavy, and is ſhod all round; it is ſuppoſed he has ſtole ſome other Cloaths, may have a Paſs, and change his Name; he has been in the Country about four Months. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid Servant, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and for the Servant and Horſe, the above Reward, paid by JOHN DEAVER. ¶ 5 W.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

*April* 21, 1768. NUMB. 2052

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

VIRGINIA, March 17, 1768.

MONITOR V.

*Ad reipublicæ firmandas & ſtabiliendas vires, ſanandos populos, omnis noſtra pergit oratio.* CICERO de Legibus.

The aim of theſe papers is to eſtabliſh the rights of the Colonies, and to provide for their ſtrength and welfare, upon a ſure and ſolid foundation.

WHEN I earneſtly recommend to my countrymen in *America*, the inſtructing their *real repreſentatives* to petition to our moſt gracious Sovereign againſt thoſe late acts of the *Britiſh* parliament, which infringe our liberties; and for a confirmation of thoſe rights, which we have hitherto uninterruptedly poſſeſſed; I comply perfectly, in my judgment, with the profeſſion made in this motto. For theſe acts tending to make all property among us precarious, to expoſe us to vice, violence and contempt, are but too manifeſtly inconſiſtent with our ſtrength or welfare; and a confirmation of our rights would eſtabliſh them on a ſure and ſolid foundation, ſo as to merit the title of the *Magna Charta Americana*. What were the means, by which our forefathers in *England* obtained their Magna Charta, I do not ſtop here to enquire; it is ſufficient to me, that it is generally agreed to have been a recapitulation of thoſe privileges which they had long enjoyed, and what was therefore in juſtice their due. The rights we claim, have been our uninterrupted poſſeſſion for upwards of an hundred years. I ſay uninterrupted, for otherwiſe our rights are as old as the *Britiſh* conſtitution; ſince we are the direct and lineal deſcendants of *Britons*. Our *American* forefathers had therefore no abſolute occaſion for charters to confirm their liberties to us their deſcendants, as it muſt have been concluded that we were in courſe intitled to them; but they juſtly conſidered, that a poſſeſſion ſo dear as liberty, could not be guarded with too much ſecurity.

This conſideration is a ſufficient anſwer to thoſe, who conclude our privileges to be null and void, becauſe they were held from the royal charter; which, ſay they, it is not in the power of prerogative to grant; * theſe charters are not grants of new rights, but in confirmation of old ones; nor is it worth diſputing whether prerogative *could* grant them; it would be enough for us, that prerogative *did* grant them; that the parliament *acquieſced* in the grant, and that the free people of *Britain acted under the ſecurity* of that grant. Surely then it could not be deemed conſiſtent with the laws of honour or juſtice, that the parliament ſhould ſuffer the people to be deluded by a nugatory grant; that they ſhould countenance, at leaſt, theſe charters, under the ſecurity of which, the firſt ſettlers might be tempted to diveſt themſelves of the real liberties they poſſeſſed in *Great-Britain*. The very ſuppoſition is in the higheſt manner derogatory of the credit, and injurious to the honour of parliament; and therefore cannot be admitted. But this ſuppoſition, wretched as it is, will become ſtill more contemptible, when we reflect, that the laſt of theſe charters was granted in the reign of *George* the II. when there remained little doubt concerning the nature of the *Britiſh* conſtitution, the liberties of the people, or the power of prerogative; ſince the bill of rights had, long before that period, fixed them upon the ſame determined principles by which they have ever ſince been governed. And this laſt charter has reſerved to the *Americans* the ſame privileges, and in the ſame words, as hath the firſt in the reign of *James* the I. What? were all the parliaments, from that period to this, aſleep, that they ſuffered prerogative thus to uſurp their rights, till *Grenville*, and his patriotic party, awakened this parliament to reclaim them?

Of the ſame leaven is that ſuppoſition, that theſe liberties were never intended, or thought of in thoſe charters. †---Have words then no meaning, or are they to give up their meaning, like we our liberties, to pleaſe the accompliſhed Mr. *Grenville*? The words are, Reſerving to the *Americans*, the privileges, immunities, franchiſes and liberties of *Britiſh* ſubjects, as if born within the realm of *Britain*. Could words ſo expreſs, ſo poſitive as theſe, be without meaning? Could they fail being perfectly underſtood by thoſe who granted, and thoſe who received the charters? To imagine then that the firſt ſettlers did not underſtand theſe words, in the ſenſe of giving their property by their own conſent, expreſſed by themſelves, or their repreſentatives (which was the well known ground of *Britiſh* liberty) when, agreeably to this acceptation, they immediately choſe repreſentatives to tax them, and who have continued ſolely to lay impoſitions upon them, is a ſuppoſition that deſerves only to be mentioned, that it may be deſpiſed. It is like all the reſt of *Grenville*'s ſophiſtry, moſt contemptible; indeed I have often lamented, that Mr. *Grenville*'s ſpeech, in ſupport of the ſtamp-act, was not printed, as well as Mr. *Pitt*'s againſt it. The wretched ſophiſtry, with which he endeavoured to prove the legitimacy of his hideous offſpring, ſeemed to me the ſtrongeſt mark of its being ſpurious. How ſtrange, how very ſtrange it is, that a wiſe, a free, a generous people, ſhould ever have been influenced by a man, who never, in any one act of his adminiſtration, ſhewed either wiſdom or virtue; and whoſe chief characteriſtic is, the being obſtinately wedded to his own weak, confined, and wicked politics! Strange! that they do not ſee their own liberties embarked in the ſame bottom with ours; and that the violence which ſinks the one, muſt overwhelm the other. When our rights are thus plain and indubitable, our caſe becomes general, and *Britain* herſelf is intereſted in the ſupport of it. Whenever our liberties are laid low, their rights and privileges will not be of long duration; whenever any impious man ſhall dare to impoſe ſhackles upon us, their hands will not long remain unfettered.

The liberties then of our forefathers, were cœval with the *Britiſh* conſtitution, they were confirmed by various Kings, and recognized by various parliaments; we then, my countrymen, are free: And let us tell our brethren in *Britain*, that we are free; let us tell it with a ſpirit becoming thoſe who claim ſo noble a brotherhood; with a *Britiſh* ſpirit, than which a nobler never yet animated a free people!

In looking forward, to the very probable conſequences of a peaceable acquieſcence under the late aſſumed authority of the *Britiſh* parliament, I ſhudder with apprehenſion. Our *money* only is ſeized upon now, to *relieve the debt of Great-Britain*: and will not our *youth* be ravaged from us next to *fight* her battles, in the fields of *Germany*, or in the *Indian* ocean? Will not a preſs-gang be our next ſcourge? I ſee already men torn from their weeping and diſtreſſed families, without hope, without redreſs, never to return, by an unrelenting, lawleſs crew, unbridled by our own civil and legiſlative authority, and wantonly cruel in the execution of deſpotic power. I ſee every endearing tie of father, huſband, ſon and brother, torn aſunder, unreſpited, unpitied, unreprieved. I ſee my weeping country, worn down with reiterated ſorrows and alarms, imploring aid, peace, reſpite, or revenge: Alas! in vain, her youthful ſons are now no more, fallen in foreign wars, and on unhoſpitable ſhores; nothing but feeble age remains to mix his unavailing tears with hers. Oh, God! are we men, and ſhall we ſuffer the foundation to be laid for miſeries like theſe; ſhall we look tamely on while the yoke is fixed upon us, under which we muſt for ever groan?---We and our poſterity for ever. Shall we thus devote ourſelves and them to the malice of private lurking informers, and the hateful inſults of petty authority; to be hunted like beaſts of prey, like murderers and felons? Our property, our liberty, our happineſs given up to miniſters, who having grown ſavage in the exerciſe of deſpotiſm, ſhall contrive for us new hardſhips, new oppreſſions, and tyrannize without meaſure, without fear, without mercy? Even in *England*, a miniſter has been found daring and wicked enough to propoſe in parliament, that authority ſhould be given to the officers of preſs-gangs to break into any houſe, and at any time, and carry off any one who was ſaid to be a ſailor, to make it puniſhable for any one to conceal ſuch men, and to put them to their own oath to prove the facts for which they were to ſuffer. And this bill, fraught as it was with cruelty and oppreſſion, could hardly be rejected by the univerſal indignation expreſſed againſt it, by all the efforts of patriotiſm, and powers of eloquence, ſuch as even CICERO and DEMOSTHENES never excelled. What ſhall we then, who are unrepreſented, unfriended and unheard, expect? Shall we hope a miniſter ſo wicked, and ſo daring, will never live? Vain hope, even now he lives! Mr. PITT's ſpeech informs us that Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, daring and wicked as he was, did not dare to tax *America*. But he who has dared---has wickedly dared to tax her, lives ſtill, he lives to ſee his meaſures adopted, aſſerted and executed; and he may live to propoſe ſucceſsfully *an impreſs bill for America*. When ſuch a bill, tyrannical in itſelf, and parental of tyranny in others, giving confidence to the arrogant, and ſecurity to the cruel, ſhall have paſſed; then muſt we prepare to ſee our property raviſhed from us, our houſes broke open, our wives, our daughters, violated, ourſelves torn from the tenderneſſes and careſſes of our families, and dragged, with every circumſtance of violence and barbarity, to hardſhips, labour, inſults, and oppreſſion. So will the tyrant or his minions doom; ſuch are the ills which tyranny invents, and ſlavery muſt bear; ills, which cannot be heard without indignation, nor thought of without horror. * If there be yet any among my countrymen, who doubt whether *Grenville* himſelf would be capable of ſuch atrocious cruelties, let ſuch bethink them how neceſſary a part of his plan a *preſs-bill* is, to *continue* us in *that weakneſs*, which having once *admitted*, will always confirm his tyranny. *The taking from us our youth, and ſtrength*, will *rivet* the *chains*, which the *giving and granting our property* muſt *impoſe* upon us. Even thoſe who

*Counſel ignoble eaſe and peaceful ſloth,*

flatter themſelves, that when we grow ſtronger, we ſhall ſhake off the yoke. Deluſive hope! Will the tyrannous miniſter ſuffer us to grow ſtronger? Does ſlavery give ſtrength? Have I not ſhewn that the fabrick which liberty rears to beauty, ſtrength and grandeur, by ſlavery is ſoon defaced and ruined? We have indeed grown ſtrong, and flouriſhed to amazement for our years; but why? becauſe the unqueſtioned enjoyment of liberty and property drew emigrants to us in troops; but when theſe attractions are no more, when, in their ſtead, grim tyranny ſhall rear his hideous form, who is it that will approach him? Then, when an *American* and a ſlave are one, who is it that will voluntarily ſeek bondage in *America*? If any man be yet inclined to leave his liberty at mercy, and truſt in the juſtice and humanity of great men; let him read the liſt of bribes, for which the Chancellor BACON ſet juſtice to ſale, let him examine the impeachments of the chief juſtice TRESSILIAN, and the reſt of the judges, the campaign of *Jeffreys*, and the adminiſtration of Sir *Robert Walpole*; † then bluſh at his credulity, and retract his error.

Some there are, who acknowledging (for who can deny it) the violation of our liberties; yet think there is a neceſſity of ſubmitting to it. Neceſſity, abſolute neceſſity, is a formidable ſound; well calculated to awe the weak into ſilence, and terrify the timid into ſubmiſſion. But for my part, I cannot conceive the neceſſity of becoming a ſlave, while there remains a ditch in which one may die free; nor can I well imagine a greater neceſſity ever to exiſt, than that which impended over the *Athenians* from *Xerxes* and his million, over the ſtarving *Romans* from a powerful beſieger, over the unwarlike people of *Flanders* from veteran troops, and a very potent monarch, or than that which now operates upon the *Corſicans* from the *French* and *Genoeſe*, and upon the *Georgians* from the mighty force of the *Turkiſh* empire. They who know that the battle is not always to the ſtrong, nor the race to the ſwift, will not pay a very ready acquieſcence to formidable words, and confident aſſertions. But where is the neceſſity that withholds us from carrying the ſufferings of the innocent, and the injuries of the oppreſſed, to the foot of the throne? That throne whoſe ſupports are juſtice and mercy; that throne from whence our moſt gracious Sovereign has already promiſed us, that he will maintain the liberties and rights of all his ſubjects. I counſel not ſeditions and tumultuous oppoſition, but a clear and reſpectful repreſentation of our rights and grievances, with an humble petition for relief. And I rely on the known grace and juſtice of his Majeſty, for redreſs, on the virtue of the free people of *England*, for encouragement and approbation. But in no event muſt our liberties be given up; our liberties, which, like the hairs of the ſtrong man, are the ſeat of our ſtrength; if theſe therefore be ſhorn away, it will be then in vain to cry out, *The Philiſtines be upon you!*

* *See the Lords proteſt again the repeal of the Stamp-act.*

† *See the proteſt.*

* *If the reader would ſee to what dangerous and daring lengths a tyrannizing miniſter will go, and how far the modeſty of a real repreſentative will ſuffer him, he will do well to peruſe the debates on the impreſs and exciſe bills.*

† *All thoſe invaders of the liberties of the people, were afterwards called to an account for it by the* real *repreſentatives of the people; had they been* virtual, *they would have aided the tyranny, inſtead of impeaching it. Treſſilian and the judges were hanged, at the inſtance of the commons, alarmed at the cries, and incenſed at the injuries of their oppreſſed conſtituents; but our virtual repreſentative would neither hear our cries, ſee our oppreſſions, nor redreſs our grievances.*

*TO BE SOLD,*

At the upper end of Germantown, over againſt the Lutheran church, at the ſign of the Comb,

CATHERINE DIEMER's excellent ointment, for the cure of ſcald heads, without ſmart, pain, or loſs of time; it may be depended on as a certain cure, if of 30 or 40 years ſtanding; the ſucceſs of this ointment has been experienced upwards of 30 years on many hundreds in this and the neighbouring provinces; ſeveral children of two years old have been cured, and many, after they have been at great expence, under the hands of the moſt ſkilful doctors, and alſo ſeveral in the army, who muſt otherwiſe have been diſcharged, have been cured by this ointment. It is to be had only at the above-mentioned place, with proper directions to uſe it for any part of his Majeſty's dominions. We likewiſe take perſons who deſire it into the houſe, and warrant the cure to them not to break out again.

JOHN and ELIZABETH BELLIN.

Alſo may be had Diemer's pills for the gravel or pain in the back, which give preſent eaſe. ¶

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TO be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 3d of May next, to the higheſt bidder, by the ſubſcribers, the fine MERCHANT MILLS, where Caleb Phipps now lives, in the townſhip of Ridley, and County of Cheſter, about two miles from the town of Cheſter, twelve miles from the city of Philadelphia, all in fine order, two water wheels, two reels in a cheſt, three cheſts, all new and ſtrong, no water hurts the running geers, the mill houſe ſtone, 45 feet by 40, length and breadth, three ſtory high, beſides the flour loft, with cog and water pits, grinds as faſt, and as good work, as any mill in the county, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a cold ſpring of water by the door, with 16 acres of land, 13 whereof is meadow, under good graſs, and two acres more for a landing, about 200 perches from the mill, where a flat may bring 5 or 600 buſhels of wheat. The title is indiſputable. The vendue to be held on the premiſes, to begin at ten of the clock, and the conditions made known, by JOSEPH PHIPPS, ſenior,

§ CALEB PHIPPS.

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IN Purſuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, on the 29th Day of April inſtant, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain Meſſuage, or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, and containing in Breadth, on the ſaid Street, about 16 Feet, and in Length 50 Feet, bounded Eaſtward with the ſaid Street, Southward by a Houſe and Ground of Joſeph Clark, Weſtward with John Murphy's Lot, and Northward with Spruce-ſtreet; late the real Eſtate of John Jones, late of ſaid City, Goldſmith, deceaſed. The Sale to begin at Seven o' Clock in the Evening.

WILLIAM BALL, Adminiſtrator.

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FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from Cæcil county goal, on Wedneſday, the 6th of this inſt. April, Edward Johnſon (committed for felony) born in Ireland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, wears his own dark brown hair, tied behind, a long ſharp noſe, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, freſh complexion; it has been reported, that he went formerly by the name of Edward Carney; had on, when he went away, a ſhort brown cloth coat, with large metal buttons, old buckſkin breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, but no ſhoes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Johnſon, and brings him to the goal in Charles-Town, in the aforeſaid county, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

W. MITCHELL, Sheriff of ſaid county.

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Charles-Town, April 12, 1768.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday night, the 9th of this inſtant, a dunniſh cheſtnut coloured MARE, with a ſaddle and bridle, with a white mane and tail, and branded with P. S. on her fore hoofs. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid mare, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings, but if thief and mare, Five Pounds reward, paid by JOHN SLOAN.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed a certain Edward Johnſon, who broke goal, has ſtole the above mare.

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FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, about the 25th of March laſt, an illiterate native Iriſhman, named Barney Cull, born in Drummore Pariſh, and County of Downe; his Reſidence in this Country was moſtly near Lancaſter, where he followed Grubbing, trading in Servants, Sheep, &c. which latter he followed when he went off; had on, when he went away, an Indian Blanket Coat, with white Metal Buttons, a blue Broadcloth Coat under it, a brown Jacket, Leather Breeches, and a Wool Hat; alſo had a Silver Watch; is remarkably black, full faced, well built, about five Feet ſix Inches high, and about 32 Years of Age. Whoever takes up the ſaid Barney Cull, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or delivers him to me the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Pennſylvania currency, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me

† WILLIAM COPLAND.

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WHEREAS ſome time in the Month of January laſt, Martha King, of Manington, in the County of Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, obtained an Obligation of me the Subſcriber, of Upper Penn's Neck, in the County aforeſaid, for the Sum of Sixty Pounds, conditioned for the Payment of Thirty Pounds, to be paid Five Pounds the 30th of April next; Five Pounds the 30th of November following; Ten Pounds the 30th of November 1769, and Ten Pounds the 30th of November 1770; but as ſaid Bond was fraudulently obtained, I do give this public Notice to all Perſons, not to take any Aſſignment of ſaid Obligation, for I will not pay any Money upon it.

March 10, 1768. THOMAS ALLEN. †

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RUN away, from the Subſcriber, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on the Tenth of this inſtant April, an Iriſh Servant Man, named John M'Dermont, but probably may change his Name; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, about 30 Years of Age, has a Down-look, and a Scar under his Chin: Had on, an old Hat, two white Flannel Jackets, old greaſy Leather Breeches, Tow Shirt, blue Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by PAUL RALSTON. ‡

By Captain SCOTT, arrived at Boſton from London, we have the following advices, viz.

*CONSTANTINOPLE, December 15.*

IT is reported, that an expreſs arrived from Grand Cairo to the Porte, which has brought the news, that the new Baſhaw has found out means, by calling the aſſiſtance of Ali Beg, who was drove out ſome time ago, to baniſh 16 of the Begs, which, if true, will probably reduce that country to a more immediate dependance upon the Porte.

Since writing the above, we have advice from Cairo, that Ali Beg had collected an army together, and had taken poſſeſſion of the Nile, above and below the town, ſo as to prevent any proviſions paſſing, which had occaſioned the greateſt conſternation. And from Alexandria, of a later date, the 23d of October, that ſeven Begs of the town had collected an army, and divided it; the one that attacked above the town was intirely routed, and the other in the greateſt confuſion; ſo that it is ſuppoſed the town will ſurrender to him, and the ſeven Begs make their eſcape.

*December* 19. On the repreſentations of the Ambaſſador from Great-Britain, a ſhip of that nation, which was detained in the Arſenal, has been releaſed. The Dragoman of the French Conſul at Cairo, named Roboli, arrived lately in this Capital, and is now in priſon at Bagne; we know not what will be the conſequences of this affair. The Chief Officer of the cuſtoms died here the 12th inſtant of the plague.

*LONDON, January 26.*

*Extract of a letter from Paris, January 21.*

"The new year commences with an account of the tragical affair that has juſt happened to our Ambaſſador at the Court of Naples; the fact is this----The Viſcount de Choiſeul, our ſaid Ambaſſador, unhappily caſting his tender regard towards a young lady of that place, of a good family, before engaged to the Count de Conitz, the Emperor's Ambaſſador, and taking advantage of the Count's abſence, preſſed this fair Italian lady with the moſt ardent profeſſions of love, and to forward his ſuit, overwhelmed her with preſents; but all in vain, ſhe ſtill proving inexorable. One day, in a fit of rage and deſpair, he drew his ſword, and plunged it three times in her body; ſome ſay ſhe died on the ſpot, others that ſhe is not dead, but mortally wounded: However, the King of Naples, informed of this ſhocking ſcene, diſpatched a courier hither, and our King immediately ordered his ſaid Ambaſſador home, and he is ſince ſent to the Baſtile. This melancholy tranſaction has ſo affected the Duke de Praſlin (the Viſcount's father) that he has been at the point of death with grief on this ſad occaſion, and is ſtill unable to attend to any buſineſs; nor has he been at Court ſince the beginning of the year."

*Extract of a letter from Marſeilles, dated January* 16.

"We have received information here of the ſafe arrival of Mr. Frazer at Algiers, where a diſcovery has been lately made of a conſpiracy againſt the Dey. A ſoldier, who was to have aſſaſſinated him, was found in the palace with five loaded piſtols; he would not diſcover any of his accomplices, and was ſtrangled the ſame day."

By ſome late advices from Paris we are informed, that as ſoon as the Empreſs of Ruſſia heard of the Duke of Courland's being impriſoned in the Baſtile, ſhe immediately ſent off an expreſs to her Ambaſſador at Paris, with orders to leave the French Court; in conſequence of which, his Excellency had packed up his baggage, and was preparing to ſet off, when he received a ſecond expreſs, not to depart till farther orders; which coming to the knowledge of the French Miniſtry, they ſent him word, that as his baggage was ready, he need not be at the trouble of unpacking again; on which the Ambaſſador immediately ſet out for Peterſburgh.

All the anſwer the Court of Naples has thought proper to give to the complaints of the Holy See, in relation to the expulſion of the Jeſuits, has been verbally delivered by the Cardinal Orſini, its Miniſter at Rome, to the following purport, viz. "That every Sovereign having a right to drive from his dominions perſons convicted of being the enemies thereof, no other means could be found of getting rid of thoſe fathers, than cauſing them to be eſcorted to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, ſince the Kingdom of Naples had no other frontiers; and that as to the confiſcation and management of the effects of the Society, it no leſs belonged, by the ſame right of ſovereignty, to the royal treaſury."

A letter from Warſaw, dated January 9, ſays, "By ſome letters juſt received we are informed, that the pretended Czar Peter III. has been made priſoner by the Turks in Dalmatia, and conducted to Conſtantinople. It remains to be known whether he will be delivered up to the Ruſſians, or tried by the Divan."

*Jan.* 28. Yeſterday Edward Willes, Eſq; Sollicitor-general, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed one of the judges of the Court of King's-bench, in the room of Lord Lifford, now Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Same day, John Dunning, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Sollicitor-general, in the room of Edward Willes, Eſq;

We hear that a plan is laid before the Lords of trade, for eſtabliſhing a royal Britiſh Newfoundland company, without converting the trade or fiſheries into a monopoly, which will greatly increaſe the revenue.

Yeſterday after an hearing of three days, a grand cauſe was determined before the Lord High Chancellor, in Weſtminſter-hall, wherein Sir Robert Barker, Bart. and other officers, were plaintiffs, and Admiral Corniſh, and others, were defendants, relative to the Manilla ranſom, and other prize money; when a decree was given for the former.

This morning M. Mello de Caſtro, the Portugueſe Envoy Extraordinary, had a long conference with Lord Weymouth for the firſt time ſince his Lordſhip has entered on his office of ſecretary of ſtate.

Some letters from Genoa mention a report prevailing there, that General de Paoli, with advice of the Senate, had diſpatched an agent to France, with propoſitions for paying an annual ſubſidy to the court of Verſailles; which it was apprehended would prove highly detrimental to the intereſts of the Republic.

*Letters from Gibraltar bring Advice, that a violent Earthquake lately happened at Old Fez in Africa, which overthrew many Houſes, and deſtroyed a great Number of the Inhabitants.*

*Jan.* 30. We are informed, that the Earl of Sandwich will be appointed joint Poſt-maſter General along with Lord Le Deſpenſer, in the room of the Earl of Hillſborough.

It is ſaid, that in order to prevent bribery and corruption at the future election of members to ſerve in parliament, ſome effectual methods will ſoon be taken.

It is the opinion of many judicious perſons, that paying ſo great a compliment to the colonies, as appointing a Secretary of State on purpoſe to tranſact all buſineſs relative to them, will be one effectual means to bring about a good underſtanding between them and the mother country, being calculated to reſtore harmony and mutual good-will, and of courſe to baniſh thoſe bickerings and animoſities, which have for a long time paſt unhappily ſubſiſted between them.

We hear his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland has declared his intention of going into the navy, and will ſail ſhortly for the Mediterranean.

This morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Weymouth had a very numerous levee of the nobility and gentry.

We hear that the Earl of Chatham is now judged by his phyſicians to be out of all danger from his late indiſpoſition.

According to letters from Breſt, ſeveral tranſport ſhips have been taken into the King's ſervice, to carry over three regiments of foot to Cape Francois.

They write from Liverpool, that ſome merchants of that town, are preparing to fit out a number of ſhips, to be employed next ſeaſon in the Newfoundland cod fiſhery.

On Saturday the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the American colonies, removed to his new office at the Treaſury, where the buſineſs for the colonies will hereafter be tranſacted.

Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. late admiral of the blue, is promoted to be admiral of the white, in the room of Sir Edward Hawke, who is appointed admiral and commander in chief of the fleet.

Yeſterday his Excellency Sir George Macartney, Knt. appointed his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Ruſſian Court, was married by a ſpecial licence to Lady Jane Stuart, daughter to the Earl of Bute, at his Lordſhip's houſe in South Audley-ſtreet.

It is ſaid that Sir George Macartney will ſoon be created a peer of Ireland.

Yeſterday two fine coach horſes, formerly belonging to his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and four ſaddle horſes, from the King's Mews, Charing-Croſs, were put on board a veſſel in the river, being a preſent from his Majeſty to the Prince of Monaco.

They write from Liſbon, that a ſecond inſurrection had happened at Tercera, which was not quelled without a great deal of bloodſhed.

*Feb.* 4. We hear there is a ſcheme in agitation to lay a tax of 4 l. per annum on every attorney in England, which it is imagined will bring in 200,000 l. their number being computed at 50,000.

It is now ſaid the parliament will riſe the 15th of next month.

Letters from Conſtantinople inform, that an expreſs, charged with diſpatches for the Engliſh Ambaſſador there, had been attacked in his journey from Aleppo towards the Capital, by ſome robbers, who not only carried off his portmanteau, but rifled his pockets, and left him pennyleſs.

This morning an expreſs was ſent off from the Secretary of State's office for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We hear that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's houſhold will be appointed in a few days, and that his court will be at Leiceſter houſe.

This morning a number of agents for the colonies, waited upon the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State for North-America, on affairs of importance.

We hear William Pulteney, Eſq; will ſoon be created Earl of Bath.

It is imagined that the bounty of 40s. per ton, granted by the act of parliament for ſhipping employed in the Greenland whale fiſhery, which expires at the end of the preſent ſeſſions, will be further continued for a limited time.

It is ſaid that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will ſhortly embark on board a frigate of war, under the command of Captain Jonathan Faulkener, who will proceed with him to the Mediterranean; that upon joining Commodore Spry, in his Majeſty's ſhip Jerſey, his Royal Highneſs will go on board her in the quality of midſhipman, to be inſtructed in the rudiments of the naval ſervice.

Four of his Majeſty's meſſengers are ordered to attend monthly at the Earl of Hillſborough's office, for the diſpatch of buſineſs, as is done at the other two Secretaries of States offices.

*Mr. Sarjeant, and Mr. Sayer, are appointed Clerks to the Earl of Hilſborough, in his new Department.*

*They write from Gibraltar, that a number of French transports are now loading in the ſeveral ports of Barbary, both within and without the Streights, with horſes, mules, and other kinds of live ſtock, for the iſlands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, in the Weſt-Indies.*

*According to recent Letters from Quebec, there is Advice, that certain Indians, at the Back of Lake Superior, had informed the Engliſh, that ſeveral hundred Miles Inland, there is a populous Nation of white Men, with Beards, acquainted with the Uſe of Fire-Arms, and poſſeſſed of a very fertile Country, environed with Mountains, but that their Dreſs and Language neither reſembles the French, Engliſh, or Dutch.*

*Feb.* 6. Yeſterday General George Howard kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Governor of Chelſea hoſpital.

The ſame day Lieutenant General John Moſtyn, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Governor of Minorca, in the room of General Howard, who exchanges.

It is ſaid that Lord Mount Stuart is to go Ambaſſador to Turin; a poſt which his uncle, the Hon. Stuart Mackenzie, formerly filled.

It is now reported that the Right Hon. George Grenville will be appointed Secretary of State in the room of the Earl of Shelburne, and that the Earl Temple will be made Lord Privy Seal.

Yeſterday there was the fulleſt Houſe of Commons that has been ſince the commencement of the preſent ſeſſions.

Letters from Corſica mention, that the Spaniſh Jeſuits have rendered themſelves beloved there; and that as they are well furniſhed with ready money, a great deal of it circulates through the iſland.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, were ſent off from the Secretary of State's office, for his Majeſty's Governors and Commanders in Chief of Jamaica and the Leeward Iſlands.

February 8.

*It is ſaid that an ingenious gentleman, of great talents in financing, intends ſhortly to lay before an auguſt Aſſembly a ſcheme for improving the Exciſe, ſo as to make it produce 250,000 l. more than it does at preſent.*

*By a letter from Bruton, near Somerſetſhire, we have an account, that upwards of thirty perſons loſt their lives in the late great ſnows. A Gentleman on horſeback was dug out of the ſnow on the road near Mendip Hills, the man and horſe being frozen to death; upwards of fifty guineas, and ſome notes of value, were found in the gentleman's cloak bag.*

*It is ſaid that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will, in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer, review all the marching Regiments in England.*

*Some letters from Cadiz mention, advice having been received there from the Havanna, that the town of Puerto Peblo, in South America, was lately reduced to aſhes, having been ſet on fire by a body of Muſketo Indians, who alſo maſſacred a great number of the Inhabitants, in revenge for ſome of their countrymen being made Slaves of by the Spaniards.*

*Feb.* 10. Orders are ſent to the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips at Portſmouth and Plymouth, to take on board an extra number of men, above the middle complement, to be in readineſs to man the ſhips fitting out for immediate ſervice.

We are informed that Mr. Michael Woods, Mathematician in Liverpool, having lately preſented to the Hon. Board of Longitude a plan for finding out the longitude by ſea, they were pleaſed to take the ſame into their conſideration, and have expreſſed their approbation thereof.

We hear alſo, that the above Mr. Woods will be admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.

*Feb.* 11. Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at St. James's from Copenhagen, with the agreeable news of the ſafe delivery of her Majeſty the Queen of Denmark of a Prince, on the 20th of laſt month.

We hear that the Iriſh Parliament will for the future be limited to eight years, and not ſeven, as was propoſed, an odd number of years having been judged not ſo proper, on account of the ſeſſions being only every other year. The members have hitherto continued to ſit in Parliament for life, except upon a demiſe of the King, when there is a new election.

*Feb.* 13. We hear his Majeſty has written with his own hand, a letter of congratulation to the King of Denmark, on the auſpicious birth of a Prince Royal.

Laſt Tueſday night Mrs. Griffenbergh, charged by Miſs Woodcock with being aiding to Lord Baltimore in a rape upon the ſaid Miſs Woodcock, ſurrendered before Sir John Fielding, and William Kelynge, Eſq; at the Public Office in Bow-ſtreet, and was, on the evidence of Miſs Woodcock, committed to New Priſon, Clerkenwell.

Yeſterday morning a noble Lord ſurrendered himſelf in the court of King's Bench. After ſeveral learned debates, his Lordſhip was admitted to bail, himſelf in 4000 l. and four ſureties of 1000 l. each, and the two women were alſo admitted to bail, themſelves in 400 l. each, and four ſureties in 100 l. each.

A whiſper was on Thurſday circulated, that Lord Mount Stuart, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Bute, would be invited by ſome principal inhabitants, to offer himſelf a candidate for the city of Weſtminſter.

The Dutch have encreaſed their army from the uſual eſtabliſhment of 16,000 men to 24,000.

According to private advices from Paris we learn, that the treaty for ceding back the old Spaniſh diviſion of Hiſpaniola to his Catholic Majeſty, was entirely put a ſtop to, in conſequence of ſome important diſpatches juſt received from St. Domingo.

*Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, Feb.* 5.

"Yeſterday at a meeting of merchants and others, held at the exchange, a propoſal was read to make application for opening the Eaſt-India trade; the farther conſideration of which was adjourned to this day. By this ſcheme it is propoſed, that Chambers ſhall be eſtabliſhed at London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Hull, and Glaſgow; the firſt to furniſh to Government 3,200,000 l. the two next 1,600,000 l. each, and the two laſt 800,000 l. each, in the whole eight millions; this to bear an intereſt of two per cent. in conſideration for which the trade ſhall be free to the ſaid Chambers only; from which, it is ſaid, very great advantages may be drawn both to the public and adventurers."

*Yeſterday was held a grand Board of Treaſury.*

*It is ſaid that the patriotiſm of a certain N------r will ſhortly be reſtored to its antient ſplendor and unrivalled luſtre, by his procuring a pardon for a certain exile; and thereby reſtoring to his country a patriot, who has ſuffered more for it than perhaps any one in the preſent age or nation.*

*The partizans of Mr. Wilkes now give out, that he will ſoon be appointed Governor of the Bahama Iſlands.*

*Several young ladies, the daughters of clergymen and officers, are engaged, under the direction of a lady, in a work of embroidery for the furniture of a royal bed, by order of a great perſonage.*

*Monday a number of iron ordnance, bombs, &c. were imported in the river from the Carron Water Manufactory in Scotland, for the government ſervice.*

*His Excellency the Count de Chatelet, Ambaſſador from France, made a very ſplendid appearance on Monday laſt; his coach was elegant, made in London, drawn by ſix black French horſes; the harneſs was made of red leather, ſtitched with white, and his ſervants were dreſſed in rich liveries, green and gold.*

*The iſland of St. John, near Newfoundland, is, we hear, ſoon to be declared a free port, and will enjoy the ſame privileges as Dominica, and other ports in the Weſt-Indies.*

Mr. Charles Say, printer of the Gazetteer; Robert Withy, a Stock Broker; Samuel Purney, keeper of Baker's Coffee-houſe; Hugh Jones, clerk to Charles Say; John Wilkie, printer of the London Chronicle; Maximilian Slaincir, keeper of the Admiralty Coffee-houſe; William Taylor, clerk to John Wilkie; John Whitworth, his ſervant; and Eliſabeth Slaincir, wife of Maximilian Slaincir; were brought before the honourable Houſe of Commons, for being concerned in publiſhing the following advertiſement.

WANTED by a gentleman of gratitude and fortune, a ſeat in a Chapel, for the ſpace of ſeven years from next Lady Day, or about that time, for which the ſum of 3500 l. will be paid; and in the mean time, the money will be depoſited in the Bank of England, or in the houſe of ſome Banker. Any perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may be treated with, on directing a line to J. S. at the Admiralty Coffee-houſe, near Charing-Croſs.

*Whitehall, Feb.* 2. The King has been pleaſed to iſſue his commiſſion under the great ſeal, authoriſing and impowering Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Fraſer, Eſquires, or any two of them, to execute the office of keeper of his Majeſty's privy ſeal, for and during the ſpace and term of ſix weeks, determinable nevertheleſs at his Majeſty's pleaſure; and alſo to grant, during his Majeſty's pleaſure, to the Right Honourable William Earl of Chatham, the ſaid office of keeper of his Majeſty's privy ſeal, from and after the ſaid term of ſix weeks, or other ſooner determination of the ſaid commiſſion.

*BASSETTERRE, in St. Chriſtophers, March* 23.

*Extract of a letter from Montſerrat, dated March* 21, 1768.

"Our troubles here are paſt expreſſion, occaſioned by a moſt horrid and deep-laid plot of the Negroes, for cutting off all the white inhabitants. This rebellion, which was to have been executed in an inſtant, all over the iſland, on the night of St. Patrick, or the next, when the people were engaged in balls, was happily diſcovered by a poor white woman. The fellow who informed her, was immediately apprehended, and put to the torture to extort a confeſſion, which he obſtinately bore a conſiderable time, without having the deſired effect; but upon finding us ſtrongly on our guard, and ſeeing no probability of ſucceſs, he voluntarily confeſſed the whole, and impeached a great number of his confederates. We have upwards of 50 already in cuſtody, who are obliged to be confined on board the ſhips. As we go on, I am afraid we ſhall have but few Negroe men left on the iſland. We are ſtrongly fortified, having eight pieces of cannon in town, and about fifty wall pieces mounted in our paſſes. We are greatly fatigued, having but a handful of men, and continually under arms. I can ſafely ſay, I have not had ten hours reſt for theſe ſeven days paſt."

ST. JOHN (in Antigua) *March* 16.

Laſt week the ſnow Dorſetſhire, Captain Froad, from Africa, being at an anchor on the north ſide of this iſland, was by a terrible ſquall of wind, attended with a heavy rolling ſea, drove from her ſtation, and wrecked. The Negroes, rigging and ſails, were ſaved.

BOSTON, April 11.

We hear from London, that the Honourable R. Lee Eſq; and Sir Tho. Stapelton, Bart. the two members for the city of Oxford, received a letter from Philip Ward, John Treacher, Thomas Wiſe, John Nicholes, Sir Thomas Munday, John Phillips, Iſaac Laurence, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinſon, and John Brown, the Mayor and Aldermen of that city, informing them, that unleſs they paid down the ſum of ſeven thouſand five hundred pounds ſterling, they ſhould not be choſen to repreſent that city in the enſuing parliament, to which the following noble and patriotic anſwer was returned------*That they never would buy them, as they never intended to ſell them.*

The letter was laid before *a certain great aſſembly*, and judged an high and flagrant breach of the privilege of the houſe, and tending to ſubvert the freedom and independence of parliament, and by virtue of an order of the houſe, the above mentioned perſons were brought up to London, and committed priſoners to *Newgate*, but being ſoon tired of their lodgings, they preſented a petition to the houſe, expreſſing their unfeigned ſorrow for their heinous offence, and humbly repreſenting that the continuance of their confinement would be of the utmoſt ill conſequence to themſelves and families, and that ſome of the Petitioners being in a very bad ſtate of health, their lives were in imminent danger; and therefore praying the houſe to take their unhappy circumſtances into conſideration. Accordingly, the day following, they were brought to the bar of the houſe, where they, *upon their knees*, received a reprimand from the *Speaker*, and were ordered to be diſcharged, paying their fees.

Private letters by Captain Scott, mention, that a ſalary of two hundred pounds ſterling a year, is, or will be ſettled on the Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of this province.

*From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.*

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *New-York, Monday, April* 11.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many excellent Pieces that have appeared in the Papers to make us ſenſible of our Rights, the Violation they have ſuſtained, and the Danger we are in of loſing them irretrievably; yet, to my Surpriſe and Grief, I find ſome among us, as careleſs and indifferent as if all was well, or they were entirely concerned.----In vain the generous Farmer of Philadelphia, with pathetic Energy pours forth the eloquent Language of his patriotic Heart---to kindle in our Breaſts the ſame ſacred Fire that warms his own; in vain our

Brethren in the neighbouring Colonies, while they are ſtraining every Nerve for their own Security and Relief, are anxiouſly ſolicitous for ours, make it a common Cauſe, and reſent the injunction laid upon us *of complying with the Billeting Act, under Penalty of the Suſpenſion of our Legiſlature*, as an equal Injury done to themſelves; in vain the noble Aſſembly of Boſton, with decent Firmneſs, and irreſiſtable Strength of Reaſon and Argument, Petition and Remonſtrate, and write to his Majeſty, and to every Man in England, from whoſe Influence they had the leaſt Reaſon to hope for Aſſiſtance and Redreſs.

In vain the *Virginia Monitor*, with the Spirit and Argument of a *Philadelphia Farmer*, embarks in the ſame Cauſe, explains and aſſerts our Rights, ſhews the injury they have ſuſtained, and the Danger of our Situation, diſplays a lively Picture of the Horrors of Slavery, that ſeem juſt ready to ſurround us, animates his Countrymen to a vigorous Exertion of all their Powers of Self-defence, points out the conſtitutional Means of Security, and ſhews that the ſame Spirit which produced the firſt Memorial, Remonſtrance and Petition, that appeared againſt the Stamp-Act, and the memorable Reſolves of 1765, ſtill ſubſiſts in full Vigour in that loyal and reſpectable Colony. But, to *ſome* among us, in vain do all theſe our worthy Brethren in the different Colonies, reſent the Injuries offered us, as if done to themſelves. *Some* (I would hope there are not many ſuch) are ſo ſtupidly unconcerned, as not even to *read* what their countrymen have with painful Study, *written* for the common Security of all that is valuable in Life! If we ſhould be ſo unhappy as to find among us a ſufficient Number of theſe *mean, ſelfiſh* Men, to diſappoint the patriotic Deſigns of the reſt for obtaining Redreſs of our Grievances, we ſhall become contemptible and odious to all the Britiſh Colonies!----I ſhall bluſh that I am a *New-Yorker*."

Pleaſe to inſert in your Paper,

*The following Thoughts which occurred to me, as the Subſtance of an Introduction that might be prefixed to the Agreement now to be ſubſcribed by the Merchants, for ſuſpending and ſtopping their Orders for the Importation of Goods from Great-Britain.*

To the Gentlemen of the Committee of Merchants in New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

WE heartily concur with you, and the Gentlemen by whom you were appointed, in Opinion, that it is abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould unitedly and immediately exert ourſelves to the utmoſt, and uſe the moſt effectual Methods we can poſſibly deviſe, in order to obtain Redreſs of the Grievances under which we labour, and which, if not removed, will daily preſs us harder and harder; for we are not only impoveriſhed by the Reſtrictions upon our Trade, but the Bleſſing we moſt valued is departed from us---the Evil we moſt feared is come upon us---we are no longer a free People---we are actually *now* in a State of Slavery!---we are taxed---our Money is taken from us without our own Conſent, given either by ourſelves or our Repreſentatives---we are to all Intents and Purpoſes actually Slaves! we have nothing that we can call our own---for *what Property have we in that which another may of Right, when he pleaſes, take to himſelf?* If then we would do any Thing, it muſt be now or never.---If any among us ſhould refuſe his Aid through Fear, or for the Sake of ſome preſent Advantage, let him not flatter himſelf that his Advantages will long continue, or his Fortunes eſcape the general Wreck of his Country's Liberty.-----The Fence that ſecured our Property is broken down, and the next rapacious Miniſter, may, when he pleaſes to give the Word, ſtrip us of all, *and take it to himſelf.* Indifference in our Circumſtances is criminal---muſt tend to make us contemptible and odious to our Siſter Colonies, and to obſtruct their patriotic Endeavours for the general Good. We hope there may be none among us, who will by refuſing his Aid expoſe himſelf to ſuch unfavourable Imputations, and thereby contribute to fix theſe complicated Evils upon us. We the Subſcribers, for our Parts, are, and will be always ready to concur in every lawful and prudent Meaſure, for the Redreſs of the public Grievances under which we labour, and for the Recovery of our violated Rights and Liberties.

To this End we hereby ſolemnly promiſe and agree, to and with each other, &c. G.

[Since the above was fitted for the Preſs, we find that moſt of the Merchants and Importers of Goods, have already ſubſcribed a voluntary Engagement to each other, that they will not ſell on their own Accounts, or on Commiſſions, nor buy or ſell for any Perſon whomſoever, any Goods (ſave a very few enumerated Articles) which ſhall be ſhipped from Great-Britain, after the firſt Day of October next, until the Act of Parliament impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. be repealed: Provided Boſton and Philadelphia adopt ſimilar Meaſures by the firſt of June next. The Gentlemen of the Committee of Merchants, appointed at their laſt Meeting, have found the Inhabitants ſo very unanimous, that it is thought there is hardly an Importer in the City, but what have ſubſcribed, or will ſubſcribe.]

April 18. *A very beneficial Branch of Trade has been long neglected in this Province, that is, WHALING; but we now have ſome Hopes of ſeeing it revived, as Mr. Robert Murray, and Meſſieurs Franklins, have, at their own Expence, fitted out a Sloop for that Purpoſe, which ſailed Yeſterday. In Holland, a Merchant that is not concerned in the Whale Fiſhery, is deſpiſed by all the trading Part of the Country. And we are told that the Iſland of Nantucket alone, laſt Seaſon, got Oil, &c. to the amount of 70,000 l.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

Extract of a Letter from London, January 9, 1768.

"*I have only Time to tell you, that this Packet carries the King's Orders to Sir William Johnſon, to ſettle the Boundary with the Indians. My Lord Shelburne made a Point of getting it done, before he gave over the American Part of his Office to Lord Hillſborough, who is now a third Secretary of State for that Department, a very able Man, and a Friend to the Colonies.*"

Extract of another Letter from London, of the ſame Date.

"*We have had a very hard Winter, and Abundance of Ice in the River; it has done conſiderable Damage to the Shipping, carrying ſix or ſeven Tier all adrift together; there were not leſs than 40 or 50 Sail adrift at once; I was one among the reſt.---Such another Night I never ſaw or heard; we hardly knew which Way to go to be ſafe from Maſts, Yards, or ſomething falling on us; but happily I received no Damage worth mentioning.*"

Captain Allibone, from St. Croix, on the 14th Inſtant, in Lat. 37: 30, Long. 71: 30, ſpoke with Captain Jamieſon, in a Schooner from Jamaica for Rhode-Iſland, out 27 Days, all well; who informed him, he had, the day before, ſpoke a Snow from Gibraltar, for this Port, but did not learn the Maſter's Name. And on the 15th, about 20 Leagues S. E. of our Capes, he ſpoke a Sloop from Egg-Harbour for the Weſt-Indies.

Captain Reid, from Antigua, on the 4th Inſtant, in Lat. 37: 6, ſpoke with Captain Hathorn, in a Brig, from Antigua for Baltimore.

Captain Skinner, from St. Chriſtophers, on the 12th Inſtant, in Lat. 35: 7, Long. 72: 19, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Rogers, from Virginia for Antigua, out 6 Days, the Sloop very leaky.---Captain Skinner met with very bluſtering Weather almoſt the whole Paſſage.

By Captain Harr, from Barbados, we learn, that the Beaver Sloop of War is arrived there from Halifax, with Governor Spry on board.----On the 27th of laſt Month, in Lat. 31: 26, Long. 68, ſpoke a Sloop from Tortuga for Bermuda, 8 Days out.----29th, in Lat. 34: 55, Long. 72, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Crawford, from Antigua for Virginia; the next Day he ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Leech, from Virginia for Antigua, 4 Days out; and on the 9th Inſtant he ſpoke a Sloop from St. Euſtatia for Rhode-Iſland, who had been beating 13 Days to the Northward of Bermuda.----Captain Harr met with very hard Gales on our Coaſt, and was three Times blown off.

The Duke of York, Ben, from this Place, to Dublin, in a hard Gale of Wind, ſtruck on a Bank near Tuſker, and loſt her Rudder; Captain Ben, and 17 People, left the Ship, and were carried into Dublin, by the Packet from Hollyhead. She was afterwards met with by ſome Boats ſent from Dublin in queſt of her; and it is ſaid, ſhe is carried into Hollyhead.

Captain Gibbon, in 85 Days from Malaga, informs, that there were three Dutch Men of War there, who were to be joined by four others of the ſame Fleet, then at Gibraltar, and it was thought their Deſtination was againſt Algiers.----Captain Wilſon, of and for this Port, ſailed in Company with Capt. Gibbon.

Captain Adams, from Barbados, on the 31ſt ult. in Lat. 22: 30, Long. 64, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Gray, from Norfolk for St. Chriſtophers, 18 Days out, all well.

Captain Cardiff, from North-Carolina, on his Paſſage, off Cape-Hatteras, run cloſe along-ſide a Wreck in the Night, ſuppoſed to be a large Sloop, had the Stump of her Maſt ſtanding, and but little of her Upper Works above Water; but it being dark, and the Wind blowing very freſh, he could make no further Diſcovery.

Captain Graham from Providence, in 22 Days, informs, that Captain Banks for New-York was to ſail in three Days after him.

The Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, was to ſail from London for this Place about the Middle of February.

Captain Jenkins, of the Duncannon Packet, arrived at St. Chriſtophers from Falmouth, on the Back of the Iſland of Nevis, ſaw a Ship aſhore, ſuppoſed to be from the Northward.

ARRIVALS.

*From Philadelphia.* Captains Marſhall, and Alliſon, at Antigua; Gregory, and Callender, at St. Chriſtophers; Carliſle, at St. Croix; Stephenſon, at Madeira; Ward, at Cape-Fear; Monk, at Providence; Fearis, at Jamaica; Hood, at Dublin; and Captains Wilſon and Thompſon, at Londonderry.

*At St. Chriſtophers.* Captain Pearn, from Piſcataqua; Douglas, from New-Haven; and Captain M'Lean, from Boſton.

*At Jamaica.* Captains Carſon, Lamond, Thompſon, Robinſon, and Chambers, from Virginia; Brook, from Maryland; Baker and Jauncey, from New-York; Bardon, Johnſon, and Brayton, from Rhode Iſland; Blake, and Cathcart, from Boſton; Hunking, from Piſcataqua; and the Captains Stover and Haſlem, from Caſco-Bay.

Captain Chancellor, of this Port, is arrived at Barbados from Madeira; as is likewiſe Captain Nicholſon, belonging to this Place, from Halifax.

Capt. Robinſon, in a Ship, from Boſton, is arrived at St. Croix.

*Extract of a Letter, from New-Brunſwick, April 14, 1768.*

"A very heavy Misfortune happened here Yeſterday to ſeveral Families. Between two and three o'Clock in the Afternoon a Fire broke through the Roof of the Widow Dildine's Houſe, which by the Force of an exceeding high Wind communicated, in an Inſtant, to the Houſe of John Van Norden, jun. Peter Vredenberg's Houſe and Store, Mr. Bardin's Houſe, and James Nelſon, Eſquire's Houſe, and all his Stores. And as the Attention of the Inhabitants was chiefly given to prevent the Flames from conſuming the whole Town, not only the Houſes and Stores abovementioned, but the greateſt Part of the Furniture and Goods therein were conſumed. Mr. Nelſon's Loſs is very great,---exceeding, as it is reported, Eight Thouſand Pounds. In him the Diſtreſſed had always a ſure Reſource, and the Country a faithful Merchant. Indeed his Loſs will greatly affect the whole Town. It was with the utmoſt Difficulty that the Town was ſaved, as the Houſes are built with Frames and Cedar Roofs. The Officers of the Army, with the Soldiers quartered here, exerted themſelves in a very particular Manner, and did great Service. The burning Shingles were carried by the Violence of the Wind acroſs the River, and communicated to a Wood, half a Mile diſtant, which ſoon deſtroyed all the Fence in its Way for about two Miles in Piſcataway, and it was with Difficulty the Inhabitants ſaved ſeveral Buildings in the Courſe of the raging Flames."

We hear from Mountholly, that Yeſterday Se'nnight, a Fire broke out in a Brew-Houſe belonging to Mr. Thomas Cooper, of that Place, which entirely conſumed the ſame, with all the Materials and Stock therein. The Fire communicated itſelf to a Barn, and Blackſmith's Shop, which were burnt to the Ground.

We hear from Durham, that a Fire broke out in the Furnace there, on the 8th Inſtant, which totally deſtroyed the Bridge-Houſe, Caſting-Houſe, and Bellows; the Coal Houſes narrowly eſcaped being burnt, having taken Fire, but by timely Aſſiſtance were extinguiſhed, without much Damage.

*The ſame Day the Friends Meeting-Houſe, at Buckingham, in Bucks County, took Fire, by Means of a Stove, and was reduced to Aſhes, with a great Deal of Fence contiguous.*

Thurſday Night laſt, a Milliner's Shop in Second-ſtreet, was robbed of ſundry Goods, to a conſiderable Value, and alſo ſome Caſh.---It is thought the Villains ſecreted themſelves in the Houſe in the Evening, as no Marks of Violence were to be ſeen. *This ſhould caution People to take Care of their Street Doors in the Evening.*

Laſt Saturday Night, ſome Villains got into the Cellar of Meſſieurs Conyngham and Neſbitt, Merchants in Front-ſtreet, and carried off White and Check Linens, to a conſiderable Value.

The ſame Night a Shoemaker's Shop in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, was robbed of two or three Dozen Pair of Men and Womens Shoes.

*** Public Notice is hereby given to all Perſons concerned, That the MAYOR's COURT for this City, will be held at the Court-houſe, on Thurſday, the 28th Inſtant.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop America, J. Gorham, and Sloop Molly, N. Stone, from Boſton. Schooner Succeſs, J. Hardie, and Schooner Two Williams, S. Skinner, St. Kitts. Schooner Polly, W. Bartlett, Salem, N. England. Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, N. Carolina. Sloop Abigail, T. Smith, Nantucket. Sloop Tom, J. Coddington, R. Iſland. Sloop Hannah, W. Sweetſer, Falmouth, N. England. Sloop Greyhound, A. Reed, Antigua. Schooner Sally, W. Allibone, St. Croix. Schooner Cape-Fear Packet, R. Scott, from N. Carolina.

OUTWARDS. Brig Suſanna, T. Moore, for Dominica. Schooner Polly, W. Bartlett, Salem, N. England. Sloop Molly, N. Stone, and Sloop America, J. Gorham, Boſton. Schooner Lyons, J. Marſhall, Antigua. Schooner Grant, R. Scott, St. Auguſtine. Sloop Endeavour, G. Ellis, for N. York.

CLEARED. Schooner Nancy, H. M'Phillamy, to Halifax. Schooner Nancy, B. Weſt, Sloop Merrymack, A. Lowell, and Schooner Polly, A. Mansfield, Salem, N. England. Ship Hannah, J. Roſs, Antigua. Brig Philadelphia Packet, J. Harriſon, S. Carolina. Ship Charming Suſanna, T. Connor, Gibraltar. Schooner Old Plantation, L. Pettit, Virginia. Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, N. York, Schooner Recovery, A. Boig, N. Carolina.


To be SOLD, very cheap, by

CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL,

A GREAT Variety of Cottons, Calicoes, printed Linens, Yard-wide, 7-eights and 3-qr. white Ditto, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, and a few Pieces of Sail Duck. ¶

Philadelphia, April 18, 1768.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS the Cellar of the Subſcribers was broke open on Sunday Morning laſt, and about 25 Pieces of 7-eights and Yard-wide Iriſh Linen, one Piece of Sheeting, and ſeveral Pieces of Checks, were ſtolen from thence; we promiſe a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend ſaid Robbers, and recover ſaid Goods, or in Proportion for any Part of the Goods that may be recovered and returned to us. CONYNGHAM and NESBITT.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1768.

STRAYED or ſtolen early this morning, from Jacob Hiltzheimer's ſtables, a dun MARE, with a bald face, a ſhort ſwitch tail, about 14 hands and 1 inch high, 3 years old this ſpring. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to Jacob Hiltzheimer's ſtable in Seventh ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges. ‡

TO be ſold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Monday, the 25th Inſtant, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening, the following Lots of Land, ſituate in the Borough of Southwark, now in the Tenure of Mr. David Thomſon, Shipwright, viz. One Lot, containing in Breadth on Front and Penn-ſtreets 94 Feet 6 Inches and a Quarter, and in Depth between the ſame 121 Feet 9 Inches, bounded Weſtward by Front-ſtreet, Northward by Part of Alexander Woodrop's Eſtate, Eaſtward by Penn-ſtreet, and Southward by Ground of --- Shippen.

One other Lot, containing in Breadth upon Penn-ſtreet about 94 Feet 8 Inches, and upon Water-ſtreet about 95 Feet, and in Depth between the ſaid Streets 111 Feet 6 Inches, bounded Weſtward by Penn-ſtreet, Northward by Part of A. Woodrop's Eſtate, Eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, and Southward by Ground now or late of ------ Shippen.

A Bank and Water Lot, containing in Breadth 96 Feet on Water-ſtreet, and extending the uſual Length into the Delaware, bounded Weſtward with Water-ſtreet, Northward by Ground of Thomas Penroſe, Eaſtward by the River Delaware, and Southward by Ground now or late of ------ Shippen. There is a Wharff on this Lot.

A Plan of the Premiſes, with the Conditions of Sale, may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber, living at Newark, in New-Caſtle County, has undertaken to ride as Meſſenger from Philadelphia to Nottingham, in Cheſter County, and to call at the ſame Stages that John Bolton did; thoſe who pleaſe to have their News-papers conveyed by him, may depend on the utmoſt Care and Diſpatch of their humble Servant, JOSEPH REED.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

Philadelphia, Fourth Month, 20, 1768.

*CASSIUS BELLIGER, my Servant Lad, having on the 5th of October laſt, run away, and taken with him a dark brown Horſe, 4 Years old, with a great Variety of Clothes; and, as I apprehend, a conſiderable Sum of Money, as was ſoon afterwards advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, and being ſeen in this City this Morning, I promiſe to pay the Sum of TEN POUNDS to any Perſon who will ſecure him and the Horſe. He is of a ſmall Stature, very dark Complexion, with black curled Hair, and now has on a light coloured Surtout Coat, with a Velvet Cape, and a ſtriped lapelled Jacket, and old Shoes; he went up Second-ſtreet out of Town on a ſmall black Horſe, with a Bundle before him, and a Pair of Sealſkin Saddle Bags under him.* ISRAEL PEMBERTON.

THE Election for chooſing Directors, and a Treaſurer, of The UNION LIBRARY COMPANY, Philadelphia, is to be held at the Library, on Monday, the 16th of May enſuing, between the Hours of Three and Six o'Clock in the Afternoon; when the Members are deſired to attend, and make their annual Payment. JOHN MURGATROYD, Secretary.

To be SOLD by

RITCHIE and CLYMER,

At the Corner of Front and Pine Streets,

MADEIRA Wines, of different Vintages; CUNINGHAM's bottled Beer in Hogſheads; and HUGHS's Crab Cyder, from Virginia.


WHEREAS Mr. RICHARD ALLISON adverti ſed, in this paper, a robbery committed by a certain Frederick Facundus, and did not mention where he lived; he is therefore requeſted to ſend notice thereof to the printers, as the ſaid Facundus is ſuppoſed to be a ſervant to a gentleman in this city.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 5th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Bartholomew, in Montgomery townſhip, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Montgomery townſhip aforeſaid, containing 170 acres; about 80 acres whereof is good woodland; there is a large quantity of meadow, and more may be made, as the land is well watered. There is erected on ſaid plantation, a well finiſhed two ſtory dwelling-houſe, having four rooms on a floor, a ſtone ſmith's ſhop, and a frame barn; adjoining the lands of Edward Bartholomew, John Jones, and others; late the property of John Roberts; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. There is a free Engliſh School in ſaid Townſhip.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 6th of May next, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jeremiah Smith, in Front-ſtreet, a certain brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Vine and Callow-hill-ſtreets, containing in Breadth on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid 21 feet, and in depth 120, ſubject to a ground-rent of Two Pounds Three Shillings ſterling per annum; late the property of George Deal, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, ſheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 6th day of May next, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jeremiah Smith, in Front-ſtreet, a certain two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, on the north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid 16 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth 71 feet 3 inches, adjoining lots of Jonathan Mifflin, Captain Ruſſell, and others; late the property of Thomas England, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH RADMAN, ſheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 7th of May next, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain brick dwelling-houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 17 feet five inches, and in length or depth 74 feet, ſubject to a groundrent of Thirteen Pounds Three Shillings per annum; late the property of John Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

*BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and other proceſſes, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, in the county of Suſſex, in New-Jerſey, on Friday, the third day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, the following tracts and pieces of land, viz. One lot, oppoſite Suſſex Courthouſe, whereon is a large frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with every conveniency for a tavern, wherein Ephraim Darby now lives; ſaid lot contains two acres and a half. One other lot adjoining of twenty acres, moſtly meadow ground. One other lot, nearly adjoining the laſt mentioned, containing ſix acres, in poſſeſſion of Jacob Winans. One other lot, containing ſixty acres, in poſſeſſion of Jacob Reader. One other lot, containing 150 acres, in poſſeſſion of James Patton. One other lot, containing about half an acre, whereon is a genteel ſtone houſe, in the poſſeſſion of John Pettit. Two other lots, lying in the Forks of Pequeſs, about four miles from Suſſex Courthouſe, containing about 150 acres, in poſſeſſion of James Wilgoſs, and Moſes Burgis. One other tract of valuable land, now in poſſeſſion of the widow Kennedy, containing 130 acres; together with all the real eſtate of Ephraim Darby; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of John Stole, and others, and to be ſold by* JOHN PETTIT, *Coroner.*


COALS, at Two DOLLARS and an HALF per Chaldron,

TO be ſold by JOHN WILLIS, at Spaniſh River, on the Iſland of Breton. Where all Perſons returning in their Veſſels to the Continent from Newfoundland, Louiſbourg, Quebec, or elſewhere, may be ſupplied the enſuing Summer and Fall, at the above Price, delivered along-ſide the Veſſel, and the utmoſt Diſpatch given. 6 W.

To be SOLD, by Virtue of Deeds in Truſt, at the Town of Dumfries, in Prince-William County, Virginia, on Monday, the 6th Day of June next, to the higheſt Bidder, the following Tracts of Land.

ABOUT 470 Acres, whereon Col. Henry Peyton now lives; this Tract lies in Prince-William County, within 18 Miles of Dumfries and Colcheſter, is level, the Soil good, well watered, joining upon Broad-Run a conſiderable Diſtance, has a valuable Griſt-mill upon it, convenient Houſes, and upwards of 100 Acres of cleared Land, in good Order for either planting or farming.

Two Hundred and Twelve Acres, lying upon the ſame Run, about a Mile higher up, great Part of which is valuable low Ground; there is alſo upon this a conſiderable Quantity of cleared Land, and ſeveral Houſes.

One Hundred Acres, lying upon the Branches of Lucky-Run, in the ſame County.

One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ten Acres, lying upon Little-River, in the County of Fauquier, on which is a large Proportion of Meadow Land, and not above 45 Miles from Navigation.

Two Hundred and Fifty-four Acres, in the ſaid County of Fauquier, in which the ſaid Peyton is Tenant by Courteſy.

And 293 Acres, in the County of Frederick.

Twelve Months Credit will be given, the Purchaſers entering into Bond, with ſufficient Security, 5 per Cent. diſcounted for ready Money. CUTH. BULLITT.

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RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named James Welch, born in Kilkenny in Ireland, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, fair Complexion, fair curled hair, by trade a carpenter and wheelwright; took with him, an old blue coat, buckſkin breeches, 3 jackets, 1 ratteen, 1 ſtriped cotton, and 1 little red ditto, a ſheepſkin apron, two ſhirts, one fine, the other coarſe, two pair of ribbed ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, and a felt hat, with white looping; he can play well on the German flute, or any other inſtrument of muſic; has with him an indenture of James Wilſon's, which name it is ſuppoſed he will go by. Likewiſe went in company, a certain Alexander Sweeny, about 5 feet 10 inches high, freſh coloured, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort hair, of a darkiſh colour; had on, a brown coat, a ſpotted flannel jacket, grey worſted ſtockings, a check ſhirt, and buckſkin breeches. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry off the above perſons, at their peril. Whoever ſecures the above named perſons, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the ſum of Eight Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES OHARO, living in the Barrens of York county, near Stevenſon's Ferry. ¶

April 4, 1768.

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ON the 23d of this inſt. April, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, a Plantation, lying in the Townſhip of Upper Makefield, Bucks County, containing 100 Acres of valuable Land, about 60 Acres cleared, the reſt Woodland, well timbered; the ſaid Land well watered, a good Orchard, tolerable good Buildings, about 5 Acres of Meadow, well watered, and more may be made. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale, by JOHN SCOTT, junior.

Alſo to be ſold at the ſame Time, one other Plantation, adjoining the aforementioned, containing upwards of 100 Acres of good Land, well watered and timbered, having on ſaid Plantation a Houſe and Barn, an excellent Orchard, and alſo ſome extraordinary Meadow. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale, by JOHN SCOTT, ſenior. ‡

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TO be ſold, by Way of public Vendue, on Monday, the 25th Day of this inſtant April, at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon, a Fulling Mill, with a fine Stream of Water, ſituate in Allen-Town, Eaſt Jerſey, with three Pair of Sheers, and all Utenſils, for carrying on the Fulling Buſineſs, with ſundry Kinds of dying Stuffs, a good Dwelling-Houſe, with two Acres and a Half of Meadow, juſt by the Mill; likewiſe two Lots of very good Wood Land, within about two Miles of ſaid Allen-Town, one about nineteen Acres, the other Twelve, with ſundry Kinds of Houſhold Goods, and a young Milch Cow. All the above mentioned Premiſes, being late the real Eſtate of Iſaac Price, deceaſed. Where Attendance will be given, and the Terms of Sale made known, by PETER BREWER, and NATHAN ROBINS, Executors. §

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To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the 25th of this inſt. April, at the Red Lion Tavern, in Benſalem Townſhip, in the County of Bucks,

A CERTAIN Tract of LAND, ſituate in Benſalem aforeſaid, containing 53 Acres, with a good Orchard thereon, adjoining Land of Lawrence Growdon, Eſq; on Pequeſton Creek, and Land of John Vankelt, the Briſtol Road running through the ſame. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale, by JOHN FAIRWEATHER. §

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WHEREAS in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly of this province, intituled, an act for granting the ſum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty Thouſand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for ſinking the ſame, the following tract of located and unimproved land, was duly valued and rated by the aſſeſſors for the county of Cumberland, the property of John Singleton, in Cheſter county, to wit, a tract of land, containing about 600 acres, ſituate in Weſt Pennſborough townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, bounded by lands of William Parker, deceaſed; and whereas the owner of ſaid tract of land hath neglected to pay the collecter of ſaid townſhip, the ſum of Four Pounds Eleven Shillings and Six-pence, which, according to the ſaid valuation, was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid land, as the proportion thereof for ſeveral years paſt for ſaid tax by the act impoſed: We, the commiſſioners of the county of Cumberland aforeſaid, in purſuance of ſaid act, do give notice, that on Tueſday, the ſecond day of May next, at the houſe of John Pollock, in the town of Carliſle, we will expoſe to ſale, by public vendue, the above-mentioned tract of located unimproved land, or ſuch part thereof, as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid tax, and all charges accruing, by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, to the higheſt bidder. The ſale to begin at ten of the clock in the forenoon.---- Given under our hands this 4th day of January, 1768. §

WILLIAM CLARK, WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN BYERS.

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BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 25th day of April inſtant, at the houſe of Matthias Slough, in the borough of Lancaſter, a ſtone malt-houſe, dwelling-houſe and ſtables, all under one roof, and a half lot of ground thereunto belonging; alſo ſundry groundrents in what is called Muſſer's Town, amounting to about Forty Pounds currency per annum. Likewiſe one equal undivided third part (in three equal parts to be divided) of 30 acres of land, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, late the property of John Muſſer; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JAMES WEBB, junior, Sheriff.

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TO be ſold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Monday, the 25th Inſtant, a LOT of LAND, ſituate in the Borough of Southwark, now in the Tenure of Mr. David Thompſon, Shipwright, extending from Front-ſtreet to the River Delaware; being Part of the Eſtate of Mr. John Jekyll. There is a good Wharff on ſaid Lot. A Plan of the Premiſes will be put up in Time, at the London Coffee-houſe.

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To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately, WOODSTOCK PLANTATION, in the Northern Liberties, near Mr. JACOB DUBREE's, two miles and a half from this city. Alſo a plantation in Paſſyunk townſhip, four miles from this city; both theſe places being conveniently ſituated to attend this market. Any perſon inclining to rent either the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to PETER TURNER, junior.

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*BY virtue of writs of Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, to us reſpectively directed, on Thurſday, the 28th day of April inſt. at 3 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage and plantation, containing 220 acres, with allowance for roads, be it more or leſs, ſituate moſtly in Little Britain townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, and partly in the townſhip of Oxford, in the county of Cheſter, about 15 acres of plough land cleared, with a young orchard, about 30 acres of meadow made, chiefly watered, under good timothy and clover graſs, and at leaſt 30 acres more may be made, and readily watered, the ſtreams never failing, and ground good, the fences in good repair; there is on the premiſes a good griſt-mill, the mill-houſe built of ſtone, hath two pair of ſtones, boulting cloths, &c. all in good order and credit, for merchant and country work, and well accuſtomed, ſo ſituated as not to be hindered by froſt or back water, nor even to want water, 25 miles from a landing at Chriſtiana Bridge, in a good wheat country, being 9 or 10 miles from Pequea and Coneſtogoe, and convenient for wheat that is brought over Saſquehanna, at Peach Bottom or Fulton's Ferries; there is on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtabling, houſe for a miller, ſmith's ſhop, and ſickle mill; a fine conveniency for a fulling mill, and is well ſituated for a ſtore or tavern; the purchaſer on paying down Two Hundred Pounds, ſhall have a reaſonable time to diſcharge the remainder, on condition he give good ſecurity, and pay the intereſt punctually when it becomes due, from the time of ſale. Late the eſtate of Joſeph Hughes; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by* JAMES WEBB, *junior, Sheriff of Lancaſter county, and* JOHN MORTON, *Sheriff of Cheſter county.*

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ON the 27th Day of this inſtant April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, three two ſtory brick houſes, and lots of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in ſaid city; the houſes are each 14 feet front, and 25 back, and the lots 50 feet deep, two of them are free of any groundrent, and the other only ſubject to the payment of Three Pounds Six Shillings per annum; there is a pump belonging to the ſaid houſes, they are in good repair, and rent for 50 l. a year.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold by public vendue, 1220 acres of very good land and ſwamp, lying in Broadkill hundred, in the county of Suſſex, on Delaware, near one half is ſwamp, capable of being made excellent meadow, and the remainder ſtrong and well timbered land, well watered, ſuitable for ſeveral plantations, and will be ſold in lots of 200 acres, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The titles to the above mentioned premiſes, are eſteemed indiſputable. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and be informed of the value and qualities of the plantation in Glouceſter, by applying to Matthew Gill, near the ſame; of the houſes, to Whitehead Jones; and of the lands in Suſſex, to John Mifflin, merchant, in Philadelphia. The above lands were late the property of William Brown, and by him aſſigned to the ſubſcribers, who ſell them for the uſe of his creditors; SAMUEL BILES, JOHN HINCHMAN, and SAMUEL BLACKWOOD, who will make the payments as eaſy as poſſible for the purchaſers.

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NOTICE is hereby given to the MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, that they are to meet, purſuant to their Charter, on Monday, the Second Day of May next, at the Library, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe Directors, and a Treaſurer, and to make their Thirty-ſixth annual Payment.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Secretary.

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BY virtue of a writ, to me directed, on the firſt day of June next, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of John Engliſh, jun. in the townſhip of Great Egg-Harbour, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, oxen, cows, horſes, and young cattle, a pair of timber wheels, and waggon, a deſk and book-caſe, a caſe of walnut drawers, ſundry feather beds, and other articles of houſhold furniture, too tedious to mention. And upon the ſame day and place, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, the plantation whereon the ſaid John Engliſh now lives, containing 150 acres, 100 acres of which is good marſh or meadow ground, a good dwelling-houſe, ſaw-mill, and griſt-mill on the premiſes, ſupplied with water by a large and conſtant ſtream, an orchard, and 30 acres of upland cleared, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Great Egg-Harbour river, where boards, lumber, or any kind of produce, may eaſily be carried to the tide. Alſo the following tracts of pine land, adjoining the above, viz. 111 acres, and 239 acres; and another plantation, ſituate near the above, containing 107 acres, with a dwelling-houſe, and other improvements, thereon. And alſo, all other the real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid John Engliſh; being ſeized, and taken in execution by me

SAMUEL BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

N. B. If any part of the above lands ſhould not be ſold on the day above mentioned, the ſale will be proceeded on the next day, and the purchaſer may have credit for part of the purchaſe money.

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TO be SOLD by the ſubſcriber to the higheſt bidder, at Faquier Court-houſe, in the colony of Virginia, on Thurſday, the 28th of April inſt. if fair, if not, the firſt fair day after; ſeveral tracts or parcels of land lying in the ſaid county, viz. The plantation on which Mr. George Lamkin lately dwelt, about 6 miles above the ſaid Court-houſe, containing 100 acres, conveniently ſituate for an inn; 500 acres near Gooſe-Creek, being the tract on which Thomas Furr and ſeveral other tenants now live. This land is level, well watered, wooded, and proper either for farming or planting; and on it are ſeveral ſmall orchards. The other contains 292 acres, and lies in the forks of Gooſe-Creek and Challin Run (and very near the tract of 500 acres) On this a ſmall plantation is cleared, ſome houſes built; about 30 acres of meadow ground, ready for laying down in graſs ſeed, and about as much more to clear; 300 apple, a few peach, cherry, and apricot trees, are planted out, and a griſt-mill lately erected; thoſe lands were advertiſed to have been ſold the 21ſt of December laſt, but the weather proving bad prevented it. Should any perſon incline to treat for the whole of thoſe lands before the day of ſale, they may do it at Port-Tobacco, with

† DANIEL JENIFER.

Suſſex County, March 26, 1768.

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MADE his Eſcape on Thurſday Evening, the 24th Inſtant, out of the Goal of this County, a certain Engliſhman, named THOMAS BEAL, about 35 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high: Had light coloured Hair, tied behind, thin fair Complexion, remarkable large full blue Eyes; he is well dreſſed, with a brown Broadcloth Coat, lapelled Jacket, and Breeches of the ſame, a Caſtor Hat, half worn, brown Stockings; he took with him ſome Check Shirts, Stockings and Jackets. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Beal in any of his Majeſty's Goals in this Province, or brings him to Suſſex Court Houſe, ſhall receive the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, Proclamation Money, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ JACOB STARN, Sheriff.

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KEARNY and GILBERT,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, about midway between Market and Arch-ſtreets, have lately imported, and now on hand for ſale, viz.

BOXES of childrens toys and dreſſed dolls, well aſſorted for the fairs, beſt Kirby fiſhhooks, and fine ivory Chineſe table and deſert knives and forks, with a variety of common ditto, and other cutlery and hard wares, flooring brads, white and cloth coloured ſattins, ſuperfine chintz, and cotton furniture chintz; a large aſſortment of fans, ſome fine ivory mounts in caſes, Engliſh paſteboards and ſheathing paper, Apothecary's phials ſorted in crates of 3, 5, and 10 groce each; crates of fine ſtone tea ware and drinking glaſſes well aſſorted, crates of empty quart, half gallon and gallon bottles, large and ſmall bowl ſhort and long pipes, fine black and cloth coloured paduaſoy, cloth coloured ſilk damaſks and ducapes, womens beſt white, purple, and cloth coloured kid gloves and mitts, lamb ditto, fine Hyſon tea, cinnamon, cloves and mace, fine hard metal and Briſtol pewter, packed in caſk, well aſſorted, rolls of ſheet lead, bar lead and ſhot, ſingle and F F rough and glazed gunpowder, large and ſmall ſconce looking glaſſes, and dreſſing or ſwinging glaſſes, with drawers, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 ſaſh glaſs, broad and narrow weeding hoes, 10 and 12 penny nails, cart and waggon boxes, well aſſorted in caſk, forge hammers and anvils, beſt fine table ſalt in 4 buſhel bags, Weare and Company's Scotch ſnuff, with a conſiderable aſſortment of other goods as uſual; all which they are determined to ſell off at very low advance for caſh, or would ſell the whole together at prime coſt. 6 W.

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*Philadelphia, April 14, 1768.*

THE Subſcriber, intending to remove in a few Weeks to the Country, requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, by Bond or otherwiſe, to make immediate Payment; and if there be any that he is indebted to, they are deſired to call forthwith, and receive their juſt Demands.---He has to lett or ſell, the commodious Houſe he now dwells in, neatly finiſhed, and pleaſantly ſituated on the higheſt Part of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Almond-ſtreet, it commands a beautiful and extenſive View of the River Delaware, the Shipping that paſs and repaſs, the Jerſeys, &c.---The lot on which the Houſe ſtands is large, extending from Second to George's-ſtreet; on the back of the lot is a convenient ſtable and Coach-Houſe, Stalls for four Horſes, and room for a large Quantity of Hay, a neat Garden, and Pump with good Water in the Yard.---If not ſold, or lett, before Thurſday, the 21ſt of this Month, it will be ſold at public ſale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on the Evening, between 6 and 7 o'Clock, when the Particulars, and Terms of Sale, will be made known. Any Perſon deſirous may view the Premiſes. He has to lett, a few lots on Groundrent, the upper Part of the City, and a 4 Acre Field, under choice red Clover Graſs near the Play-Houſe. He wants a likely Bay Horſe, of good Courage, full 15 Hands high, not to exceed 6 Years old, very well broke to a Carriage, and eaſily managed under the Saddle; apply to JOHN MALCOLM. ‖

N. B. Two Years Credit (if required) will be given for one Half the Purchaſe-money, giving Security, and paying Intereſt.

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*TO BE SOLD,*

A CONVENIENT lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 34 feet, and in length, from the ſaid Second-ſtreet to New-Market, or Cable Lane, 248 feet, or thereabouts. It lies a little way above the vendue houſes, and may ſuit a brewer, diſtiller, or for any other buſineſs. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may treat with MICHAEL HULINGS, in Front-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet, and be informed of the title and terms of ſale. ‡

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ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. James Heath, late of Baltimore County, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, or they may depend upon having their Accounts, &c. ſpeedily put in Suit.

† SUSANNAH HEATH, Executrix.

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*TO BE SOLD,*

A CERTAIN Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Sixth-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Breadth, North and South, 41 Feet 1 Inch, and 1 Fifth Part of an Inch, and in Depth 173 Feet, bounded Northward with Ground now or late of John Gillelen, Eaſtward by Sixth-ſtreet aforeſaid, Southward with Ground now or late of Jaſper Carpenter, and Weſtward with a certain 50 Feet Street, extending from High-ſtreet, into a certain 36 Feet Street, extending from Sixth-ſtreet to Seventh-ſtreet; late the Eſtate of Joſhua Croſby, deceaſed. For Terms, enquire of STEPHEN CARMICK.

N. B. To be LETT by ſaid CARMICK, two Houſes on the Dock, near Second-ſtreet.

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FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 29th of March laſt, from the Subſcriber, living near Anti-Etam, in Frederick County, two Convict Servants, one named FRANCIS WARD, an Engliſhman, by Trade a Stocking-Weaver, a thick ſet Fellow, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has ſhort red Hair, and loſt one of his upper fore Teeth: Had on, a light coloured Jacket, with large flat Buttons, and two black Jackets, one of Broadcloth, half worn, with black Glaſs Buttons, the other flowered Stuff, with white Metal Buttons, half worn Leather Breeches, two Pair of light blue Worſted Stockings, new Shoes, two coarſe white Shirts, and a Caſtor Hat. The other, a Welchman, named WILLIAM JONES, a ſlim Fellow, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has ſhort light Hair, tied behind, and is bald on the Top of his Head: Had on, a dark brown Coat, with Catgut Buttons, a light coloured Summer Coat, half worn, with Mohair Buttons, an old red Flannel under Jacket, a brown Jacket with Sleeves, half worn Leather Breeches, with Strings at the Knees, two Pair of blue Worſted Stockings, old Shoes, two coarſe white Shirts, and ſtole a Holland Shirt, and two Stocks. They formerly lived with William Reynolds, Tavern-keeper, at Annapolis. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry them off. Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, and ſecures them in any Goal, ſo that their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Hatter, in ANNAPOLIS, or, the Subſcriber, in Frederick County. JOSEPH REYNOLDS. ‖

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BROKE out of Queen Ann's county goal, in the province of Maryland, on the 26th of March laſt, the three following priſoners, viz. JOSEPH NEVILL, about 25 years of age, country born, 5 feet 8 inches high, remarkable black hair and eyes, thin viſage, and brown complexion; had on, a light coloured country made coat, blue lapelled cloth jacket, leather breeches, and good ſhoes and ſtockings. EDWARD HUSSEY, about 23 years of age, country born, 5 feet 6 inches high, a well ſet fellow, of a brown complexion, a remarkable down look; had on, a ſnuff coloured cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, good ſhoes and ſtockings; was committed for ſtealing a Negroe boy, and a Mare. And JAMES FOWLER, about 22 years of age, country born, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a pale complexion, and thin viſage, a pert impudent looking fellow, wears brown coloured hair; had on, a blue lapelled veſt, leather breeches, good ſhoes, and white worſted ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid priſoners, and brings them to Queen Ann's county goal, or ſecures them, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have Ten Pounds reward for Joſeph Nevill; Five Pounds for Edward Huſſey; and Thirty Shillings for James Fowler, paid by WILLIAM HINDMAN, Sheriff. ¶

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

*April* 28, 1768. NUMB. 2053

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, Jan. 7, 1768.

*The Waves never riſe but when the Winds blow.* Prov.

SIR,

AS the cauſe of the preſent ill humour in America, and of the reſolutions taken there to purchaſe leſs of our manufactures, does not ſeem to be generally underſtood, it may afford ſome ſatisfaction to your readers, if you give them the following ſhort hiſtorical ſtate of facts.

From the time that the Colonies were firſt conſidered as capable of granting aids to the Crown, down to the end of the laſt war, it is ſaid, that the conſtant mode of obtaining thoſe aids, was by *requiſition* made from the Crown through its Governors to the ſeveral Aſſemblies, in circular letters from the Secretary of State, in his Majeſty's name, ſetting forth the occaſion, requiring them to take the matter into conſideration; and expreſſing a reliance on their prudence, duty and affection to his Majeſty's Government, that they would grant ſuch ſums, or raiſe ſuch numbers of men, as were ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances.

The Colonies being accuſtomed to this method, have, from time to time, granted money to the Crown, or raiſed troops for its ſervice, in proportion to their abilities; and during all the laſt war beyond their abilities, ſo that conſiderable ſums were returned them yearly by Parliament, as they had exceeded their proportion.

Had this happy method of Requiſition been continued (a method that left the King's ſubjects in thoſe remote countries the pleaſure of ſhowing their zeal and loyalty, and of imagining that they recommended themſelves to their Sovereign by the liberality of their voluntary grants) there is no doubt but all the money that could reaſonably be expected to be raiſed from them in any manner, might have been obtained, without the leaſt heart-burning, offence, or breach of the harmony, of affections and intereſts, that ſo long ſubſiſted between the two countries.

It has been thought wiſdom in a Government exerciſing ſovereignty over different kinds of people, to have ſome regard to prevailing and eſtabliſhed opinions among the people to be governed, wherever ſuch opinions might in their effects obſtruct or promote public meaſures. If they tend to obſtruct public ſervice, they are to be changed, if poſſible, before we attempt to act againſt them; and they can only be changed by reaſon and perſuaſion. But if public buſineſs can be carried on without thwarting thoſe opinions, if they can be, on the contrary, made ſubſervient to it, they are not unneceſſarily to be thwarted, how abſurd ſoever ſuch popular opinions may be in their natures.---- This had been the wiſdom of our Government with reſpect to raiſing money in the Colonies. It was well known, that the Coloniſts univerſally were of opinion, that no money could be levied from Engliſh ſubjects, but by their own conſent, given by themſelves or their choſen Repreſentatives: That therefore whatever money was to be raiſed from the people in the Colonies, muſt firſt be granted by their Aſſemblies, as the money raiſed in Britain is firſt to be granted by the Houſe of Commons: That this right of granting their own money, was eſſential to Engliſh liberty: And that if any man, or body of men, in which they had no Repreſentative of their chuſing, could tax them at pleaſure, they could not be ſaid to have any property, any thing they could call their own. But as theſe opinions did not hinder their granting money voluntarily and amply whenever the Crown by its ſervants came into their Aſſemblies (as it does into its Parliaments of Britain or Ireland) and demanded aids; therefore that method was choſen, rather than the hateful one of arbitrary taxes.

I do not undertake here to ſupport theſe opinions of the Americans; they have been refuted by a late Act of Parliament, declaring its own power;---which very Parliament, however, ſhew'd wiſely ſo much tender regard to thoſe inveterate prejudices, as to repeal a tax that had militated againſt them. And thoſe prejudices are ſtill ſo fixed and rooted in the Americans, that, it has been ſuppoſed, not a ſingle man among them has been convinced of his error, even by that Act of Parliament.

The perſon then who firſt projected to lay aſide the accuſtomed method of Requiſition, and to raiſe money on America by Stamps, ſeems not to have acted wiſely, in deviating from that method (which the Coloniſts looked upon as conſtitutional) and thwarting unneceſſarily the fixed prejudices of ſo great a number of the King's ſubjects.----It was not, however, for want of knowledge that what he was about to do would give them great offence; he appears to have been very ſenſible of this, and apprehenſive that it might occaſion ſome diſorders, to prevent or ſuppreſs which, he projected another Bill, that was brought in the ſame Seſſion with the Stamp Act, whereby it was to be made lawful for military Officers in the Colonies to quarter their ſoldiers in private houſes. This ſeemed intended to awe the people into a compliance with the other Act. Great oppoſition however being raiſed here againſt the Bill, by the Agents from the Colonies, and the Merchants trading thither, the Coloniſts declaring, that under ſuch a power in the Army, no one could look on his houſe as his own, or think he had a home, when ſoldiers might be thruſt into it, and mixed with his family, at the pleaſure of an officer, that part of the Biſl was dropt; but there ſtill remained a clauſe, when it paſſed into a Law, to oblige the ſeveral Aſſemblies to provide quarters for the ſoldiers, furniſhing them with firing, bedding, candles, ſmall beer or rum, and ſundry other articles, at the expence of the ſeveral Provinces. And this Act continued in force when the Stamp Act was repealed, though if obligatory on the Aſſemblies, it equally militated againſt the American principle above mentioned, *that money is not to be raiſed on Engliſh ſubjects without their conſent.*

The Colonies nevertheleſs being put into high good humour by the repeal of the Stamp Act, choſe to avoid a freſh diſpute upon the other, it being temporary, and ſoon to expire, never, as they hoped, to revive again; and in the mean time they, by various ways, in different Colonies, provided for the quartering of the troops, either by acts of their own Aſſemblies, without taking notice of the A--- of P------t, or by ſome variety or ſmall diminution, as of ſalt and vinegar, in the ſupplies required by the Act, that what they did might appear a voluntary act of their own, and not done in obedience to an A-- of P------t which, according to their ideas of their rights, they thought hard to obey.

It might have been well if the matter had thus paſſed without notice; but a G------r having written home an angry and aggravating letter upon this conduct in the Aſſembly of his Province, the outed P------r of the Stamp-Act, and his adherents, then in the oppoſition, raiſed ſuch a clamour againſt America, as being in rebellion, and againſt thoſe who had been for the repeal of the Stamp-Act, as having thereby been encouragers of this ſuppoſed rebellion, that it was thought neceſſary to enforce the Quartering Act by another Act of Parliament, taking away from the Province of New-York, which had been the moſt explicit in its refuſal, all the powers of legiſlation, till it ſhould have complied with that act. The news of which greatly alarmed the people every where in America, as (it has been ſaid) the language of ſuch an act ſeemed to them to be, Obey implicitly laws made by the Parliament of Great-Britain to raiſe money on you without your conſent, or you ſhall enjoy no rights or privileges at all.

At the ſame time a Perſon lately in high office, projected the levying more money from America, by new duties on various articles of our own manufacture, as glaſs, paper, painters colours, &c. appointing a new Board of Cuſtoms, and ſending over a ſett of Commiſſioners, with large ſalaries, to be eſtabliſhed at Boſton, who were to have the care of collecting thoſe duties; which were by the act expreſly mentioned to be intended for the payment of the ſalaries of Governors, Judges, and other Officers of the Crown in America; it being a pretty general opinion here, that thoſe Officers ought not to depend on the people there for any part of their ſupport.

It is not my intention to combat this opinion. But perhaps it may be ſome ſatisfaction to your Readers, to know what ideas the Americans have on the ſubject. They ſay then as to Governors, that they are not like Princes whoſe poſterity have an inheritance in the government of a nation, and therefore an intereſt in its proſperity; they are generally ſtrangers to the Provinces they are ſent to govern, have no eſtate, natural connection, or relation there, to give them an affection for the country; that they come only to make money as faſt as they can; are ſometimes men of vicious characters, and broken fortunes, ſent by a Miniſter, merely to get them out of the way; that as they intend ſtaying in the country no longer than their government continues, and purpoſe to leave no family behind them, they are apt to be regardleſs of the good will of the people, and care not what is ſaid or thought of them after they are gone. Their ſituation, at the ſame time, gives them many opportunities of being vexatious, and they are often ſo, notwithſtanding their dependance on the Aſſemblies for all that part of their ſupport that does not ariſe from fees eſtabliſhed by law; but would probably be much more ſo, if they were to be ſupported by money drawn from the people without their conſent or good will, which is the profeſſed deſign of this new act. That if by means of theſe forced duties Government is to be ſupported in America, without the intervention of the Aſſemblies, their Aſſemblies will ſoon be looked upon as uſeleſs, and a Governor will not call them, as having nothing to hope from their meeting, and perhaps ſomething to fear from their enquiries into, and remonſtrances againſt, this Maladminiſtration. That thus the people will be deprived of their moſt eſſential rights. That it being, as at preſent, a Governor's intereſt to cultivate the good will, by promoting the welfare of the people he governs, can be attended with no prejudice to the Mother Country, ſince all the laws he may be prevailed on to give his aſſent to, are ſubject to reviſion here, and if reported againſt by the Board of Trade, are immediately repealed by the Crown; nor dare he paſs any law contrary to his inſtructions, as he holds his office during the pleaſure of the Crown, and his Securities are liable for the penalties of their bonds, if he contravenes thoſe inſtructions. This is what they ſay as to *Governors*. As to *Judges* they alledge, that being appointed from hence, and holding their commiſſions *not* during *good behaviour*, as in Britain, but during *pleaſure*, all the weight of intereſt or influence would be thrown into one of the ſcales (which ought to be held even) if the ſalaries are alſo to be paid out of duties raiſed upon the people without their conſent, and independent of their Aſſemblies approbation or diſapprobation of the Judges behaviour. That it is true, Judges ſhould be free from all influence; and therefore, whenever Government here will grant commiſſions to able and honeſt Judges during good behaviour, the Aſſemblies will ſettle permanent and ample ſalaries on them during their commiſſions: But at preſent they have no other means of getting rid of an ignorant or an unjuſt Judge (and ſome of ſcandalous characters have, they ſay, been ſometimes ſent them) but by ſtarving him out.

I do not ſuppoſe theſe reaſonings of theirs will appear here to have much weight. I do not produce them with an expectation of convincing your readers. I relate them merely in purſuance of the taſk I have impoſed on myſelf, to be an impartial hiſtorian of American facts and opinions.

The Coloniſts being thus greatly alarmed, as I ſaid before, by the news of the Act for aboliſhing the Legiſlature of New-York, and the impoſition of theſe new duties, profeſſedly for ſuch diſagreeable purpoſes (accompanied by a new ſett of revenue officers, with large appointments, which gave ſtrong ſuſpicions, that more buſineſs of the ſame kind was ſoon to be provided for them, that they might earn theſe ſalaries) began ſeriouſly to conſider their ſituation, and to revolve afreſh in their minds grievances which, from their reſpect and love for this country, they had long borne, and ſeemed almoſt willing to forget. They reflected how lightly the intereſt of all America had been eſtimated here, when the intereſt of a few inhabitants of Great-Britain happened to have have the ſmalleſt competition with it. That thus the whole American people were forbidden the advantage of a direct importation of wine, oil, and fruit, from Portugal, but muſt take them loaded with all the expences of a voyage 1000 leagues round about, being to be landed firſt in England to be re-ſhipped for America; expences amounting, in war time, at leaſt to 30 per cent. more than otherwiſe they would have been charged with, and all this merely that a few Portugal merchants in London, may gain a commiſſion on thoſe goods paſſing through their hands. Portugal merchants, by the by, that can complain loudly of the ſmalleſt hardſhips laid on their trade by *foreigners*, and yet even the laſt year could oppoſe with all their influence, the giving eaſe to their *fellow ſubjects* labouring under ſo heavy an oppreſſion!----That on a ſlight complaint of a few Virginia merchants, nine colonies had been reſtrained from making paper money, become abſolutely neceſſary to their internal commerce, from the conſtant remittance of their gold and ſilver to Britain.----But not only the intereſt of a particular body of merchants, the intereſt of any ſmall body of Britiſh tradeſmen or artificers, has been found, they ſay, to outweigh that of all the King's ſubjects in the colonies. There cannot be a ſtronger natural right than that of a man's making the beſt profit he can of the natural produce of his lands, provided he does not thereby hurt the ſtate in general. Iron is to be found every where in America, and beaver furs are the natural produce of that country: Hats and nails, and ſteel, are wanted there as well as here. It is of no importance to the common welfare of the empire, whether a ſubject of the King's gets his living by making hats on this or that ſide of the water. Yet the Hatters of England have prevailed to obtain an Act in their own favour, reſtraining that manufacture in America, in order to oblige the Americans to ſend their beaver to England to be manufactured, and purchaſe back the hats, loaded with the charges of a double tranſportation. In the ſame manner have a few Nailmakers, and ſtill a ſmaller body of Steelmakers (perhaps there are not half a dozen of theſe in England) prevailed totally to forbid, by an Act of Parliament, the erecting of ſlitting mills, or ſteel furnaces in America, that the Americans may be obliged to take all the nails for their buildings, and ſteel for their tools, from theſe artificers, under the ſame diſadvantages.

Added to theſe, the Americans remembered the Act authoriſing the moſt cruel inſult that perhaps was ever offered by one people to another, that of emptying our goals into their ſettlements; Scotland too having within theſe two years obtained the privilege it had not before, of ſending its rogues and villains alſo to the plantations. I ſay, reflecting on theſe things, they ſaid to one another (their news papers are full of ſuch diſcourſes) theſe people are not content with making a monoply of us, forbidding us to trade with any other country of Europe, and compelling us to buy every thing of them, though in many articles we could furniſh ourſelves 10, 20, and even to 50 per cent. cheaper elſewhere; but now they have as good as declared they have a right to tax us *ad libitum*, internally and externally, and that our conſtitutions and liberties ſhall all be taken away, if we do not ſubmit to that claim. They are not content with the high prices at which they ſell us their goods, but have now begun to enhance thoſe prices by new duties; and by the expenſive apparatus of a new ſett of officers, appear to intend an augmentation and multiplication of thoſe burthens, that ſhall ſtill be more grievous to us. Our people have been fooliſhly fond of their ſuperfluous modes and manufactures, to the impoveriſhing our country, carrying off all our caſh, and loading us with debt; they will not ſuffer us to reſtrain the luxury of our inhabitants, as they do that of their own, by laws: They can make laws to diſcourage or prohibit the importation of French ſuperfluities; but though thoſe of England are as ruinous to us as the French ones are to them, if we make a law of that kind, they immediately repeal it. Thus they get all our money from us by trade, and every profit we can any where make by our fiſheries, our produce, or our commerce, centers finally with them; but this does not ſignify. It is time then to take care of ourſelves by the beſt means in our power. Let us unite in ſolemn reſolutions and engagements with and to each other, that we will give theſe new officers as little trouble as poſſible, by not conſuming the Britiſh manufactures on which they are to levy the duties. Let us agree to conſume no more of their expenſive gewgaws. Let us live frugally, and let us induſtriouſly manufacture what we can for ourſelves: Thus we ſhall be able honourably to diſcharge the debts we already owe them, and after that we may be able to keep ſome money in our country, not only for the uſes of our internal commerce, but for the Service of our gracious Sovereign, whenever he ſhall have occaſion for it, and think proper to require it of us in the old *conſtitutional* manner.

For notwithſtanding the reproaches thrown out againſt us in their public papers and pamphlets, notwithſtanding we have been reviled in their Senate as *Rebels* and *Traitors*, we are truly a loyal people. Scotland has had its rebellions, and England its plots againſt the preſent Royal Family; but America is untainted with thoſe crimes; there is in it ſcarce a man, there is not a ſingle native of our country, who is not firmly attached to his King by principle and by affection. But a new kind of loyalty ſeems to be required of us, a loyalty to P--------t; a loyalty, that is to extend, it is ſaid, to a ſurrender of all our properties, whenever a H---- of C------, in which there is not a ſingle member of our chuſing, ſhall think fit to grant them away without our conſent; and to a patient ſuffering the loſs of our privileges as Engliſhmen, if we cannot ſubmit to make ſuch ſurrender. We were ſeparated too far from Britain by the Ocean, but we were united to it by reſpect and love, ſo that we could at any time freely have ſpent our lives and little fortunes in its cauſe: But this unhappy new ſyſtem of politics tends to diſſolve thoſe bands of union, and to ſever us for ever.

Theſe are the wild ravings of the at preſent half-diſtracted Americans. To be ſure, no reaſonable man in England can approve of ſuch ſentiments, and, as I ſaid before, I do not pretend to ſupport or juſtify them: But I ſincerely wiſh, for the ſake of the manufactures and commerce of Great-Britain, and for the ſake of the ſtrength which a firm union with our growing Colonies would give us, that theſe people had never been thus needleſly driven out of their ſenſes.

*I am, yours, &c.* F † S.

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RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, living in the city of Burlington, on the eleventh of this inſtant April, at Night, a Negroe Man, named Jack Hammand; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, his noſe remarkably large and ſharp: Had on, when he went away, a ſtriped cotton cap, a blue duffil jacket, and a light coloured jacket under it, blue duffil trowſers, light blue yarn ſtockings, ozenbrigs ſhirt, good ſhoes, an old felt hat, with a yellow button on it: He took with him, a large carving knife. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

tbc. JOSEPH HAIGHT.

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BURROWS DOWDNEY,

Clock and Watch Maker, in Front-ſtreet, a few Doors above the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, in the ſhop lately occupied by Mr. EMANUEL ROUSE,

MAKES and repairs all kinds of CLOCKS and WATCHES, after the neateſt and beſt Manner, and all thoſe that will favour him with their work, may depend on having it done as reaſonable as poſſible, and executed with the greateſt care and diſpatch.

By the Captains SPARKS and STORY, arrived here from London; and the Captains DAVIES, SKILLING, JENKINS, and FREEMAN, all arrived at Boſton from the ſame Place, we have the following Advices, viz.

The SPEECH of the SPEAKER of the Houſe of Commons, when he reprimanded *Philip Ward*, late Mayor of the City of *Oxford*; *John Treacher*, Sir *Thomas Munday*, *Thomas Wiſe*, *John Nicholes*, *John Philips*, *Iſaac Lawrence*, *Richard Tawney*, all of ſaid City; *Thomas Robinſon*, and *John Brown*, late Baliffs of the ſaid City; upon their Knees, at the Bar of the ſaid Houſe, upon Wedneſday, the Tenth Day of February, 1768.

*Philip Ward*, *John Treacher*, Sir *Thomas Munday*, *Thomas Wiſe*, *John Nicholes*, *John Philips*, *Iſaac Lawrence*, *Richard Tawney*, *Thomas Robinſon*, *John Brown*;

THE Offence of which you have been guilty, has juſtly brought you under the ſevere Diſpleaſure of this Houſe. A more enormous Crime you could not well commit; ſince a deeper Wound could not be given to the Conſtitution itſelf, than by the open and dangerous Attempt which you have made to ſubvert the Freedom and Independence of this Houſe.

The Freedom of this Houſe is the Freedom of this Country, which can continue no longer than while the Voices of the Electors are uninfluenced by any baſe or venal Motive. For if Abilities and Integrity are no Recommendation to the Electors; if thoſe who bid higheſt for their Voices, are to obtain them from ſuch deteſtable Conſiderations; this Houſe will not be the Repreſentatives of the People of *Great-Britain*. Inſtead of being the Guardians and Protectors of their Liberties, inſtead of redreſſing the Grievances of the Subject, This Houſe itſelf will be the Authors of the worſt of Grievances: They will become the venal Inſtruments of Power to reduce this happy Nation, the Envy and Admiration of the World, to the loweſt State of Miſery and Servitude. This is the abject Condition to which you have attempted to bring your Fellow-Subjects.

Many Circumſtances concur to aggravate your Offence. The Place of your Reſidence was a ſingular Advantage. You had at all Times the Example of one of the moſt learned and reſpectable Bodies in *Europe* before your Eyes. Their Conduct in every Inſtance, but eſpecially in the Choice of Repreſentatives in Parliament, was well worthy your Imitation.

You are Magiſtrates of a great City. In ſuch a Station, it was a Duty peculiarly incumbent upon you to watch over the Morals of your Fellow-Citizens; to keep yourſelves pure from Venality; and to prevent, by your Influence, thoſe under your Government, from being tainted by this growing and peſtilential Vice. How have you abuſed this Truſt! You yourſelves have ſet the infamous Example of Proſtitution, in the moſt public and daring Manner.

Surely you muſt have felt ſome Remorſe from the generous Diſdain with which your corrupt Offer was rejected by your Repreſentatives. They thought, and juſtly thought, that a Seat in this Houſe, obtained by a free independent Choice of their Conſtituents, was the higheſt Honour to which a Subject can aſpire; and that diſcharging their Duty, as ſuch Repreſentatives, was the nobleſt of Services. Sorry I am to ſay, that theſe Conſiderations do not appear to have had the leaſt Weight with you.

However, you have at laſt acknowledged your Guilt; and, by your Petition Yeſterday, you ſeem conſcious of the Enormity of your Offence. This Houſe, in the Terror of its Judgments, always thinks upon Mercy; nor do they ever inflict Puniſhment but for the Sake of Example, and to prevent others from becoming the Objects of their Reſentment.

The Cenſure paſſed upon you will, they hope, have that Effect. You are now the Objects of their Mercy; and are brought to the Bar to be diſcharged.

May you be penetrated with a due Senſe of their Juſtice and Lenity! May you atone for your paſt Offence by your conſtant Endeavours to make a right Uſe of the invaluable Privileges which you enjoy as Electors! Conſider theſe Privileges as a ſacred Truſt repoſed in you. Diſcharge it with Integrity.

But, before you riſe from your preſent Poſture, I do, in Obedience to the Commands of this Houſe, REPRIMAND you.

I am now to aequaint you, that you are diſcharged, paying your Fees.

## LONDON.

*January* 30. Yeſterday died Sir Robert Rich, Bart. Field-Marſhal of his Majeſty's Forces, and Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons.

*Feb.* 4. Yeſterday the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons, in the room of the late Sir Robert Rich.

*Feb.* 13. His Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the Bill for the importation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland and America, duty free.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were ſent off from the Earl of Hillſborough's office, Secretary of State for the Plantations, for his Excellency Francis Bernard, Eſq; Governor of New-England. An expreſs arrived the ſame day at the ſaid office from N. York.

According to letters from Archangel, we learn, that on the 17th of October laſt, an uncommon veſſel, built of whalebone, and the ſkins of fiſhes, had been driven on ſhore near that port, with certain ſavage people on board, who ſpoke an unknown language, not to be underſtood either by the Laplanders or the Samſy Indians; and by ſigns declared they came from towards the North Pole.

The foreign agent, who is committed to priſon for enticing ſeveral journeymen tanners in Southwark to go abroad, to teach the art of tanning leather, has offered 5000 l. bail for his appearance at the aſſize, but it is not accepted of.

*Feb.* 20. The Parliament of Ireland have voted two addreſſes of thanks, one to his Majeſty, and one to their Lord Lieutenant, in conſequence of the Royal aſſent to their favourite bill for octennial Parliaments.

It is ſaid that the Iriſh Houſe of Commons intend to diſtinguiſh Lord Townſhend, on account of his generous behaviour in ſupporting the afore-mentioned bill, with more extraordinary honours than have been hitherto paid to the moſt popular Chief Governor.

We hear that an account of the ſeveral manufactures, which have been ſet up in all North-America ſince the year 1730, and the encouragement which have been given to them, are immediately to be tranſmitted to England, and to be continued every year in future.

We hear that the Otter ſloop of war, Captain Ormancy, now fitting out at Deptford, is to join Commodore Palliſer's ſquadron, on the Newfoundland ſtation.

A great number of artificers in the Stocking branch of buſineſs, have, within theſe few days, engaged themſelves for Boſton and New-York, to be employed in that manufactory, now carrying on with ſucceſs in thoſe places.

*Feb.* 23. A Queriſt deſires to be informed whether the orders, or the major part of them, mentioned in our paper of Wedneſday, for the 413,000 l. exported and exporting for Philadelphia, New-York, and Boſton, arrived ſince the famous aſſociation at BOSTON.

*Feb.* 25. Letters from Damaſcus, by way of Conſtantinople, make mention of a Jew who gave himſelf out to be the Meſſiah, and had got a number of Adherents; but that the Pacha had cauſed him to be arreſted, and ſent to Priſon, from whence, probably, he will never be releaſed, unleſs he embraces the Alcoran.

France is ſaid to have built, ſince the peace, 46 capital ſhips of war, beſides frigates, in the ports of that kingdom; and Spain hath increaſed her navy in proportion.

We hear that on Monday ſome diſpatches were ſent away to his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York, in conſequence, it is ſaid, of ſome late reſolutions.

*Feb.* 29. Laſt night there was a very grand Levee at the Duke of Newcaſtle's, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Yeſterday Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Fraſer, Eſqrs. were ſworn in before the Privy Council, to execute the Office of Keeper of the Great Seal, for ſix weeks, or further, during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

It is now thought the Parliament will break up on Thurſday ſe'nnight.

They write from Rochfort, that the Duc de Mayne, a ſecond rate man of war, upon the ſtocks, had, by ſome accident, taken fire, which conſumed great part of her upper works, before it could be extinguiſhed.

The Earl of Halifax packet-boat, Jeffreys, from New-York, is arrived at Falmouth.

Arrived at Briſtol, Pitt, Oſborne, from Rhode-Iſland.

*March* 1. We hear there is a reconciliation between two noble perſonages, not only in their families, but in the miniſterial way, which it is thought will cauſe ſome changes in the adminiſtration.

Yeſterday died Dr. Mitchell, who made the map of North-America.

We hear the writs will be iſſued for a new Parliament the 12th of next month.

Private letters from Rome mention, that it was expected not only the Society of Jeſuits, but even the Inquiſition itſelf, would ſoon be aboliſhed in the dominions of his Holineſs, notwithſtanding the preſent oppoſition by ſeveral Cardinals.

Among the many advantages which will reſult to the Iriſh from the duration of their Parliaments, it is not by any means the leaſt, that it will greatly diminiſh that diſtance and ſupercilious haughtineſs, with which the men of fortune of that kingdom have hitherto behaved to their ſuperiors.

A ſample of the Labrador tea has been ſent from Boſton. It is ſomething like wild roſemary, has a very phyſical taſte, and is of a deep brown colour, and generally diſliked by thoſe who taſted it.

It is talked that the important office of Secretary of State for the Eaſt Indies, will be put under the direction of the Right Hon. Lord Clive, who is to have the appointment of all the crown officers, with a ſalary equal to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

## PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

*Extract of a Letter from London, February* 18, 1768.

"We have the Satisfaction of informing you, that from the preſent Appearance of Things, the Intereſt of the Colonies is here conſidered to be more free from Enemies than for ſome Time paſt; indeed many People aſſert, that thoſe who have been the moſt bitter, are changing their Tone. The new Secretary of State for America, gives ſtrong Aſſurances of his Good-will towards you, and we hope Time will evince Benefits to accrue from the Creation of this new Office, which by many is much exclaimed againſt, as an Extenſion of the Power of the Crown. On the other Hand, others are ſtrongly of Opinion, that the Colonies will reap Advantage therefrom, as every Body will now know where to apply for Relief and Aſſiſtance, which heretofore was difficult to be aſcertained from whom it was to be expected. The Conduct of your neighbouring Province appears to be diſpenſed with. And had not the Conduct of the Aſſociators at Boſton cauſed ſevere Reflections on them, Matters would now wear a tolerable Aſpect. But we are really of the Opinion, that theſe People are giving a Handle to their Enemies at this Juncture, by purſuing a Meaſure ſo incompatible with their Intereſt."

*Extract of another Letter from London, February* 24, 1768.

"The Parliament have thrown out the Bribery Bill, and are now examining into ſome particular Inſtances of Bribery in ſome Corporations, which ſerves them for a little Amuſement (nothing more) till their Diſſolution, which is now near approaching; for they will not ſit above three Weeks longer. The Miniſtry are likely to remain as they are; at leaſt there is no Appearance of a Change at preſent. The Bill for joining the Forth and the Clyde will paſs in a few Days, which will, in Time, be a great Conveniency for the Iſland in general, and for that Part of Scotland in particular."

*The following Extracts, of a later Date, we have, Via Boſton.*

*Extract of a letter from London, March* 1.

"Lord Temple, Mr. Grenville, &c. &c. that is, the whole party that have been ſo long united in the oppoſition, are now certainly to come in play again.----Anti-Sejanus (the Rev. Mr. Scot) that celebrated adherent of Lord Sandwich, is expected in town to-morrow, as his brother has juſt informed me, no doubt to ſupport their meaſures in the news-papers, as he did before under that ſignature.

"The following changes will certainly take place: Earl Temple to be Prime Miniſter, and firſt Lord of the treaſury, 4000l. a year, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, Lord privy ſeal, 3000l. in room of the Earl of Chatham, who retires on his penſion, 3000l.---George Grenville, Eſq; Secretary of State, in the room of the Earl of Shelburne, whoſe ſalary, with lawful perquiſites, is worth 8000l.----Lord Littleton, Keeper of the wardrobe, 2000l. in place of the Earl of Aſhburnham.----Earl of Sandwich, firſt Lord of the Admiralty, 3000l. inſtead of Sir Edward Hawke, to be created a Peer, and retire on his penſion, 2000l. a year.----Sir George M'Cartney, ſon in law to lord Bute, to be made an Iriſh Peer, and joint Poſtmaſter, 2000l.----Lord Cathcart Ambaſſador for Ruſſia, 10000l.----Lord Holland, Cofferer to the houſhold, 5000l.----Lord Mount Stewart, Envoy to Turin.----Richard Rigby, Eſq; ſole paymaſter, the moſt lucrative office in the adminiſtration, in the room of Geo. Cooke, Eſq;-----William Gerard Hamilton, and Thomas Townſhend, Eſqrs. joint vice treaſurers of Ireland, 2000l. each, in room of James Oſwald, who retires with a penſion of 2000l. a year, and Colonel Iſaac Barre, who reſigns.----Earl of Denbigh Maſter of the fox hounds, 2000l.----Lord Charles Spencer, Comptroller of the houſhold, 1200l.---Auguſtus Hervey, Eſq; Lord of the admiralty, 1000l.---Earl of Suffolk, Lord of the Bedchamber, 1000l.---Lord George Sackville, Treaſurer of the navy, 2000l. in the room of Lord Howe, who is to be made an Admiral.----Henry Seymour, Lord of the Treaſury, 1600l. in the room of Pryſe Campbell."

*Extract of another letter from London, March* 1.

"The change of miniſtry that has juſt happened, is not looked upon as a favourable omen for America; your friends and well-wiſhers are under very great anxiety; as all the offices, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are filled with thoſe who voted and proteſted againſt the repeal of the ſtamp-act.

"The following Lords, who are juſt come in, in particular ſigned the proteſt, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Marlborough, Earl Temple, Earls of Gower, Sandwich, Halifax, Eglinton, Suffolk, and Coventry, Viſcount Weymouth, Viſcount Townſhend, Lord Lyttleton.

"Voted againſt it, Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Bute, Earls of Denbigh, Hillſborough, and Litchfield, Lord Mansfield, Lord Cathcart.

"It is alſo affirmed here, that Lord Bute has the ſupreme direction.----George Grenville, Eſq; is likewiſe in office.

"An account of the whale fins and oil imported here from America, from Chriſtmas 1765, to Michaelmas 1767, is juſt laid before the houſe of commons.

"The parliament have reſolved, that ſeventy thouſand pounds ſterling, of the duties to be raiſed in America, from February 2, 1768, to April 5, 1769, ſhall be applied towards the defending, protecting and ſecuring, the Britiſh colonies in America.

"The parliament have now before them, copies of letters from every Governor on the continent, and alſo a ſtate of the manufactures of ſome of the colonies."

On Thurſday laſt ANDREW ALLEN, Eſq; was married to Miſs SARAH COXE, eldeſt Daughter of WILLIAM COXE, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of this City; a moſt amiable and accompliſhed young Lady.

Captain Potts, in the Snow King George, arrived here from Cadiz, adviſes, That on the 26th of December laſt, being then at Gibraltar, his Veſſel was drove aſhore in a violent Gale at S. S. W. near the Spaniſh Lines, but happily got off without ſuſtaining much Damage---That the Snow Florus, of London, Johnſton, Maſter, a Brig belonging to Liſbon, Taylor, Maſter, a Brig from New-England, Lattimore, Maſter, with two Polacoes, and a Settee, were alſo driven aſhore at the ſame Time and Place, and were all ſold as they lay on the Beach, except the Snow Florus, Captain Johnſton, which was got off with Difficulty, and was much damaged.

The Ship Crawford, Captain Smith, ſailed from Cadiz, the 21ſt of February for Holland, and the Ship Madeira Packet, Captain All, was to ſail from thence about the laſt of that Month, for this Port.

On the 11th Inſt. in Lat. 34:24, Long. 63, Captain Potts ſpoke Captain Hezekiah Anthony, in a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland, bound to Antigua, five Days out, all well.

Captain Potts, brought home with him Captain Bingley, and his Company, late of the Ship Monckton, belonging to this Port, which Ship, on her homeward bound Paſſage from Rotterdam, foundered off the Weſtern Iſles, when the Captain and Crew were met with by Captain Porter, who took them on board, and carried them to Cadiz.

Captain Sparks, from London, on the 4th Inſtant, in Lat. 35, Long. 60, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Reed, from Maryland for Madeira, 10 Days out.----10th, in Lat. 33:26, Long. 62, ſpoke a Brig from Virginia for St. Vincents, 5 Days out.----12th, in Lat. 32:30, Long. 65, ſpoke a Schooner, from Bermuda for Virginia, that had been out 28 Days, and was in great Want of Proviſions, which he ſupplied.----And on the 15th, in Lat. 34:59, Long. 69:38, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Paſchall, from Charleſtown for Whitby, 8 Days out, all well.

Captain Falconer, left the Downs for this Port in Company with the Captains Sparks and Story; and Captain Duncan ſailed ſome Days before them.

Sunday laſt Captain Ruſſell arrived here from St. Chriſtophers, with whom came James Beeby, late ſecond Mate of the Ship Saliſbury, Captain Thompſon, belonging to Piſcataqua; which Ship was lately caſt away on the Back of the Iſland of Nevis (as mentioned in our laſt) the Ship entirly loſt, but her Cables, Rigging, and Part of the Lumber ſaved.

Captain Mullowny, from Halifax, adviſes, that on the firſt Inſtant they had a moſt violent ſtorm of Wind there, in which moſt of the ſmall Craft were drove aſhore, and many ſtove to Pieces; and that after the Gale the Sea Shore was covered with Lobſters, Codfiſh, &c. that had been driven there by the Violence of the Wind, great Quantities of which were taken up by the Inhabitants.------On the 11th Inſtant, in Lat. 40:32, Long. 64:25, he ſaw the Wreck of a Schooner, which he took to be a Fiſherman, both her Maſts gone by the Board, Pumps gone, Quarter Deck waſhed away, and only Part of her Bows and Stern above Water.

Captain White, from Liſbon, adviſes, that a Fleet of 18 Sail of Merchantmen, and a 64 Gun Ship, were under ſailing Orders for the Brazils; and that the Man of War had two Governors on board.------On the 27th of March in Lat. 23, Long. 53:46, ſpoke the Schooner Cicero, Captain Lovell, from Salem for Dominica, out 22 Days, all well. And on the 12th Inſtant, in Lat. 31, Long. 67, he ſpoke the Brig Mary Ann, from St. Euſtatia for New-York, 11 Days out, all well.

Captain Caton, from Jamaica, ſpoke the Ship Dragon, Captain Read, from this Port for Liverpool, laſt Friday, about 50 Leagues S. E. of our Capes.

Captain Story, from London, on the 17th Inſtant, in Lat. 35:19, Long. 66:48, ſpoke a Schooner, from the Grenades for New-York, out 30 Days, had his Sails ſplit, and was in Want of Proviſions, but the Wind blowing very hard, with a heavy Sea, he could not get any on board, nor learn the Maſter's Name.

Captain Chancellor, from Barbados, on the 20th Inſtant, in Lat. 36:19, Long. 68:30, ſpoke a Sloop from New London for the Grenades, with Horſes, 3 Days out, all well; the next Day he ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Davidſon, from New-York for the Grenades, 4 Days out; and the Day following, 40 Leagues E. S. E. of our Capes, he ſpoke Captain Patterſon, from this Port for Liverpool, with a Ship in Company, both lying to, in a heavy Gale.

Captain Lacey, from Jamaica, on the 3d Inſtant, off the Havanna, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Lowe, belonging to this Place, bound to Barbados, from the Bay of Honduras.

Captain Bulkley, from Liſbon, on the 29th ult. in Lat. 26:49, Long. 53:9, ſpoke the Ship Tryton, Captain Smith, of Boſton, bound from Madeira to Barbados, 13 Days out, all well; and on the 22d Inſtant, about 45 Leagues from Cape-Henry, he ſpoke a Snow from London for New-York, 11 Weeks out.

By Captain Winter, from Montſerrat, we learn, that they were daily bringing in Negroes that were concerned in the late Conſpiracy there; that on the 2d Inſtant, one of the Ringleaders was ſentenced to ſuffer the Rack, his Legs and Arms to be broke, his Head to be cut off, and his Body to be burnt, which Sentence was put in Execution two Days after; and that two others of the Negroes had hanged themſelves.

Captain Sampſon, in the Lovely Charlotte, from this Port for New Orleans, is loſt on the Iſland of Thera; the greateſt Part of the Cargoe, it is ſaid, would be ſaved.

A Schooner is ſaid to be aſhore about 50 Leagues to the Southward of our Capes.

In the laſt Snow Storm, 5 Veſſels were loſt on the Shoals of Sinepuxent and Aſſetigue, one of which belonged to New-York, homeward bound from Carolina, with Stores; two to Accomack; one to Carolina, Captain Godwin, bound to this Place; the 5th unknown.---Moſt of the People on board theſe Veſſels, were either drowned, or periſhed in the Cold.

*Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, dated April* 6, 1768.

"An Expreſs arrived here the Night before laſt, by whom we learn, that the Indians have, ſince the 9th of laſt January, murdered three Traders, at different Places, ſome Diſtance from Detroit. One of them I have been very well acquainted with for many Years, his Name was Frederick Hambach, a German, he ſerved two Campaigns in the Capacity of an Officer among the Provincial Troops, and after they were reduced, he became an Indian Trader. On the 9th of laſt January, being juſt arrived at his Houſe, in an Indian Village on the Miamis River, with a new Cargo of Indian Goods, from Detroit, ſix Indians, who he ſuppoſed came to trade with him, lodged in his Houſe all Night; in the Morning they aſked him ſome Queſtions about his Goods, particularly Liquors. He told them he had Plenty of every Thing they wanted, except Liquor, of which he would let them have a hearty Drink, as ſoon as it ſhould come to Hand, in the Courſe of Trade, but had none for Sale. After finding out where the Goods were, they tomahawked him, in cold Blood, without having taſted Liquors of any Kind, or being otherwiſe provoked, and went afterwards to demand the Goods of a Frenchman that had them in Poſſeſſion, they compelled, by Threats, to give them up. The Expreſſes ſay, that the Goods were afterwards reſcued. The other Trader, they ſay, was a Relation of Major Rogers, and was killed at St. Joſeph's, about the Beginning of February laſt. Theſe two Traders, already mentioned, are all that are taken Notice of in the Letters from Detroit; but the Expreſſes ſay, that they ſaw the Corpſe of another Trader, at ſome Diſtance, on this Side Detroit, who was murdered by a Frenchman that lives intirely with the Indians. Pondiac's Gang is charged with all theſe late Maſſacres, though he is ſaid to have been abſent theſe ſix Months paſt.

"The general Opinion is, both at this Poſt and Detroit, that the Indians will have Scalps by Way of Revenge; it is ſaid there was an Indian murdered, not long ago, by white Men, near Detroit. It is thought they will not come to a Rupture,

There is a grand Treaty to be held here ſoon, after which their real Intentions will be diſcovered.

"*Fort Pitt, April* 8, 1768. Colonel Croghan is arrived, and the Indians are coming in faſt to the Treaty."

On Eaſter Monday laſt, the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM DUNLAP, of Philadelphia, was unanimouſly choſen Rector of the Pariſh of Stratton Major, in King and Queen County, Virginia, in the Room of the late Mr. Commiſſary ROBINSON, deceaſed; and was preſented in Form a few Days ago, to his Honour the Preſident, by the Honourable RICHARD CORBIN, Eſq.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia, dated April* 3.

"We are anxiouſly expecting here, that ſome Reſolves of Frugality and Induſtry will be entered into by the Merchants of Philadelphia. The Influence of ſo large a Place will be extenſive, and the leſſer Towns will be ambitious to follow the Example. We look upon feeling Arguments as ſometimes very powerful. Such prudent Reſolves will make them feel at Home, and exert themſelves in our Favour. We admire the FARMER, and flatter ourſelves, your City and Province will act worthy ſo great an Honour, by your ſpirited Conduct."

*The following, it is ſuppoſed, was deſigned for our laſt, one of the Courts being over, before it was received.*

The Circuit Courts in New-Jerſey are appointed to be held; For the County of Cumberland, Tueſday, April 26. Salem, Thurſday, April 28. Glouceſter, Monday, May 2. Cape-May, Friday, May 6. Hunterdon, Tueſday, May 17. Suſſex, Tueſday, May 24.

## ARRIVALS.

*From Virginia.* Captains Hamilton and Peterſon, in London; Eaſton, at Deal; Sinclair, at Dover; Lilly, in the River; Witherſpoon, at Liverpool; and Captain Robertſon at Greenock.

*From Maryland.* Captain Banning, in London; Montgomery, at Graveſend; Kitly, at Deal; and Captain Baily, at Killibegs.

*At St. Chriſtophers.* Captains Tanner and Smith, from Rhode-Iſland.

*From Philadelphia.* The Hayfield, Captain Mackey, at Dublin; Jupiter, Mackey, and Roſe, Dyſart, at Londonderry; the Friendſhip, Pearce, at Liverpool; the Nancy, Lyon, and the Hope, Batſon, at Barbados.

*** The Deſcription of Mr. RITTENHOUSE'S NEW GRERRY, together with the Minute of the American Philoſophical Society relating thereto, with which we have been favoured by Order of their laſt Meeting, will be inſerted in our next Gazette, having come to hand too late for this Week's Paper.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

*The* FARMER'S *Letters diſcover ſuch a thorough Knowledge of the* Britiſh *Conſtitution, and ſuch patriotic Principles in the Author, as juſtly entitle him to the Tribute of Thanks, as well as the ſincere Eſteem, of every one who loves Liberty, and abhors Oppreſſion. Theſe Conſiderations have induced me to beg you will give the following Lines a Place in your* Gazette. *The latter Part of them is addreſſed to my Countrymen, who are now upon the Brink of Ruin, but who, I hope, will yet, by a lawful Exertion of their Power, be able to fruſtrate the Deſigns of thoſe, who are Enemies to the* Britiſh *Conſtitution in general, and the diſtreſſed* Americans *in particular.*

*Your humble Servant,*

AN AMERICAN MARINER.

HAIL worthy FARMER! LIBERTY'S beſt Friend!
Sure, unborn Millions will thy Works commend.
Thus will they ſay, when thou art in thy Grave,
"The FARMER'S Aims were noble, loyal, brave,
"Much he deſery'd, who ſtrove his native Land to SAVE*.
Rouſe, rouſe, my Countrymen, the FARMER view,
Who labours for your dear ſweet Babes, and you;
He, watchful Guardian, well defends our Cauſe,
Points out our Duty, and explains our Laws,
He proves himſelf ſufficient for the Taſk,
While crafty *Greenville*'s Acts he does unmaſk.
He ſees the Chains forg'd for your Infant Race,
If ever theſe deſpotic Acts take Place.
They are but Preludes, which to Ruin tend,
THEN ROUSE IN TIME, and your JUST RIGHTS DEFEND.
May Heav'n direct you how to find the Means,
To keep from dire Confuſion's mournful Scenes.
Should the *Britannia*, by a dreadful Blaſt,
And want of faithful Pilots, loſe a Maſt;
She may be wreck'd upon a foreign Shore,
And ne'er in Triumph plough the Ocean more.
Great GOD forbid that ſuch her Fate ſhould be,
We love *Britania*---BUT WE WILL BE FREE.

* *See the Addreſs from the City of* Boſton, *to the Author of the* Farmer's Letters.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

*Ship Rachel, W. Hardcaſtle, and Schooner Polly, G. Atkinſon, from Jamaica. Brig Hannah, J. Harr, Ship White Oak, J. Burrows, and Ship Eſther, R. Adams, Barbados. Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, Boſton. Brig Induſtry, T. Cragg, Whitehaven. Schooner Lovely Laſs, T. Dewick, N. Providence. Snow Elizabeth, J. Gibbon, Malaga. Schooner John and Phœbe, C. Cardiff, N. Carolina. Ship Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, and Ship Unity, E. Story, London. Sloop Kingſton, W. Graham, S. Carolina. Schooner Raven, T. Coffin, Boſton. Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, N. York. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mulloney, Halifax. Snow King George, J. Potts, Cadiz. Snow Anna, J. Ruſſell, St. Kitts. Snow Britannia, R. White, Liſbon. Sloop Polly, J. Conyers, from Madeira.*

OUTWARDS. *Sloop Tom, J. Coddington, for R. Iſland. Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, Boſton. Brig Hannah, H. Styles, Barbados. Schooner Raven, T. Coffin, and Schooner Polly. W. Alibone, Newfoundland. Schooner Polly, G. Atkinſon, Jamaica. Schooner Greyhound, A. Reed, Antigua. Schooner Succeſs, J. Hardie, Nova-Scotia. Ship Rachel, W. Hardcaſtle, for Great-Britain.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Abigail, T. Smith, to Nantucket. Ship New Culloden, R. Hunter, Gibraltar. Schooner Polly, W. Bartlett, Salem, N. England. Ship Succeſs, T. Limehouſe, Briſtol. Brig Suſanna, T. Moore, Dominica. Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, N. York. Sloop Molly, N. Stone, Boſton. Brig Ann, L. Albro, to Jamaica.*

MARY SYMONDS, *Millener,*

Is now opening from on board the MARY and ELIZABETH, Capt. JAMES SPARKS, from LONDON,

A VERY large and neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which ſhe will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh only. [The Particulars will be in our next.]

Juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from London, and to be ſold by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Sugar Loaf,

A GENERAL aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, in which are ſome whole and half cheſts of bohea tea, pepper, ſpices, nails, ſteel, ſhot, lead, gunpowder, frying pans, pipes, &c. &c.

N. B. He requeſts the favour of his friends and cuſtomers, whoſe accounts with him are become due, agreeable to contract, to diſcharge the ſame immediately.

FOR LONDON,

The Ship MARY and ELIZABETH,

JAMES SPARKS, Maſter;

NOW lying at BICKLEY'S Wharff, the North Side of Market-ſtreet, has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers: Two Thirds of her Cargoe ready to go on board; is to ſail about the Tenth of next Month. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HEAD, at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, or the Maſter on board the Ship, or at the London Coffee-Houſe. 4th Mo. 25, 1768.

Juſt imported in the Ship UNITY, Captain STORY, from LONDON, and to be ſold by

GEORGE FULLERTON,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of Spring GOODS, which he is now opening, at his Store in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

Juſt imported by Captain SPARKS, and to be ſold by

JOHN WILLDAY,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SILKS.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from London, and to be ſold on the very loweſt terms, for ready money or ſhort credit, by

MEASE and MILLER,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's Alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon.

HUBLEY and GRAFF,

Are now opening, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet,

AN aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, imported in Captain Sparks, from London.

Juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from London, and to be ſold, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Prices, by

ISAAC and MOSES BARTRAM,

at their Store, in Second-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, and oppoſite MICHAEL HILLEGAS'S,

A LARGE aſſortment of drugs and patent medicines, Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's dops, Britiſh oil, and oil of tar, Squire's, Daffey's, Boſtock's, and Fraunces's female elixir, Walker's jeſuit drops, Greenough's tincture for the teeth, Turlington's balſam of life, Lockyer's, Hooper's, and Anderſon's Scots pills, Dr. Hill's eſſence of water-dock, and elixir bardana, &c. quickſilver, biſmuth, zink, block and grain tin, Dutch metal and gold leaf, vermillion, white and red lead, Pruſſian blue, verdigreaſe, King's yellow, roſe pink, drop lake, carmine, Frankfort and ivory black, &c. cream of tartar, Eſpom and Glauber's ſalts, ſaltpetre, borax, camphyr, ſaffron in hay, ſago, ſalop, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace: Together with ſhop furniture, phials, gallypots, tubelated chryſtal retorts and eggs, from four ounces to eight, fit for the uſe of thoſe alchemiſts that are in ſearch after the alcaheſt or univerſal ſolvent.---Diſſecting and pocket inſtruments, lancets in caſes, plain and tipt with ſilver, beſt lancets without a caſe, and common with crooked needles, ivory and pewter ſyringes, nipple ſhells, and ſucking glaſſes, with crooked pipes, &c. ⊕

ABRAHAM USHER,

Has juſt imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from London,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the fourth door below Walnut-ſtreet.

N. B. He has a few cheſts of BOHEA TEA, imported in the above ſhip.

PHILIP WILSON,

At the Chineſe Balcony, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, has juſt imported in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth,

A VARIETY of cottons, chints, callicoes; Bengall Sileſias; brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings; Ruſſia drabs, ravens duck; paſte and waxwork handkerchiefs, humhums, coſſae muſlin, holland, long lawn; Ruſſia, &c. diapers, and huckaback; cotton, brown and white thread, mens, womens and boys hoſe; black, white, and coloured ſilk knee garters, &c. He has alſo for ſale, a variety of other goods of his laſt year's imports.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by

Captain JAMES SPARKS,

At his houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

CHOICE OLD RED PORT, and MOUNTAIN WINE, in bottles. Alſo a neat aſſortment of merchandize.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1768.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER, ſhop keeper in Second-ſtreet, betwixt Race and Vine-ſtreets, to purchaſe a large quantity of OAK BARK, as he follows tanning buſineſs, gives a good price, chiefly for Spaniſh and White Oak Bark, and pays ready caſh for it; he ſhould be obliged to thoſe who have ſome to diſpoſe of, if they would call on him at his houſe, at the ſign of the Sugar Loaf, above mentioned. ⊕

Philadelphia, 4th Month, April 26, 1768.

ALL Perſons indebted to JACOB HOWELL, late of Cheſter, deceaſed, either by bond, bill note, or otherwiſe, are deſired to pay. And thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged. The executors propoſe to be at Cheſter the 16th of the 5th Month, May next, at which time and place, thoſe indebted are requeſted to attend, in order to diſcharge or renew their obligations, and ſuch as have any bonds, accounts, or other papers, lodged with them by the deceaſed, are deſired to deliver or ſend them to JOSEPH HOWELL, SAMUEL HOWELL, or JOSHUA HOWELL, Executors. ‡

N. B. A good two ſtory brick houſe, in the borough of Cheſter, to be lett. Enquire of David Cowpland, at Cheſter, or Samuel Howell, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

Philadelphia, Fourth Month 20, 1768.

*CASSIUS BELLIGER, my Servant Lad, having on the 5th of October laſt, run away, and taken with him a dark brown Horſe, 4 Years old, a Pair of Sealſkin Saddle Bags, a great Variety of Clothes; and, as I apprehend, a conſiderable Sum of Money, as was ſoon afterwards advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, ſince which I have never had the leaſt Intelligence concerning him, till this Morning, when he was ſeen in this City, and has taken up Goods at ſeveral Places, particularly a Barrel of Sugar of William Hoffman, which he employed a Porter to put into a Waggon, near the Sign of the Lamb, in Market-ſtreet, from whence it went, as is ſuppoſed, towards Lancaſter County; he was brought up in Yorkſhire, at a Boarding School, can write well, and has learned Latin and French, ſo that he may probably change his Name, and is capable of inventing various Methods to prevent his being detected. He is about 19 Years old, of a midling Stature, very dark Complexion, black Eyes, black curled Hair, which is now tied up, and having been ſubject to rheumatic Pains, has ſome Weakneſs in his Knees and Ancles, which is obſervable by his Walk; has on a light coloured Surtout Coat, with a Velvet Cape, a double breaſted ſtriped Jacket, and old Shoes. I will pay the Sum of TEN POUNDS to any Perſon who will bring him to me,* ISRAEL PEMBERTON.

STRAYED away from WILLIAM PARR'S plantation, at Point-No-Point, the 10th of the 4th Month, April, 1768, an old red and white cow, of a midling ſize, remarkable horns, being ſawed, and bored with holes at top, and raſped or filed, in order, it is ſuppoſed, to hide her age; the hair is wore off one of her hind quarters; ſhe has a pretty large bag. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid creature, ſo as the owner may have her again, ſhall be entitled to Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, from the preſent tenant of ſaid plantation. §

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 9th day of May next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Elijah Weed, at the ſign of King George the Third, in Arch-ſtreet, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between High and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in front on Sixth-ſtreet aforeſaid 18 feet, and in depth 99 feet, with a two ſtory frame tenement erected thereon, bounded ſouthward by Richard Humphrey's ground, northward by ground late of James White, and weſtward by a 4 feet alley, extending into a 14 feet alley, leading from Sixth to Seventh-ſtreets, late the property of Iſaac Milnor deceaſed, and to be ſold by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 9th day of May next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Elijah Weed, the ſign of King George the Third, in Arch-ſtreet, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a certain 14 feet alley, leading from Sixth to Seventh-ſtreets, between High and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in front on ſaid alley 38 feet, and in depth 44 feet, with a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen and bakehouſe thereon erected, bounded eaſtward by John Jacob Stouke's lot, weſtward by Benjamin Davis's lot, and ſouthward by the back ends of High-ſtreet lots, ſubject to a groundrent of Fifty Shillings Pennſylvania currency per annum, late the property of Joſeph Hamuckum; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 12th day of May, at the houſe of John Snider, in Hanover townſhip, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the townſhip of Douglaſs, containing 70 acres and 115 perches, with a log dwelling-houſe and ſtables erected thereon, bounded by lands of Frederick Shaffer, Conrad Gilbert, and Michael Treiſs; late the property of George Yeager; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 12th day of May, at the houſe of John Snider, in Hanover townſhip, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Hanover, in Philadelphia county, containing 5 acres, adjoining lands of George Shinars, and Chriſtopher Whiteman.

Alſo a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing 122 acres, one quarter and 17 perches, adjoining lands of Jacob Hig, Samuel Muſſelman, Martin Orner, and George Beckley; late the property of Moſes Heyman deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 16th of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, on the eaſt ſide of the old York road, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, containing 7 acres and 6 perches, adjoining lands of William Williams, and others, having a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen, large barn, ſtables, &c. erected thereon; late the property of John Reſer; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. At the ſame time will be ſold, all the ſaid John Reſer's houſhold furniture, and ſtock.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 17th of May, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of John Luken, in Second-ſtreet, the rents, iſſues and profits, of and in a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, frame kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Keys's alley, extending from Front to Second-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Front on ſaid alley 19 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 71 feet, for and during the term of the natural life of John Gill; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 17th day of May, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of John Luken, in Second-ſtreet, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate at the diſtance of 140 feet from the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in length, north and ſouth, 22 feet, and in breadth 20 feet, or thereabouts, be the ſame in length or breadth more or leſs; bounded northward by a certain other lot now or late of Ann Simmons, eaſtward by a lot now or late of ----- Loftus, ſouthward by ground belonging to the Quaker's Meeting-houſe, and weſtward by ground of John Gillingham, late the property of Ann Simmons, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

FOR BRISTOL,

The SNOW ANNA,

*JAMES RUSSELL,* MASTER;

NOW lying at Thomas Clifford's Wharff, is a good Veſſel, with excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, Part of her Cargoe already engaged, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid THOMAS CLIFFORD; who has imported in ſaid Snow, a Quantity of Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, Cocoa in Bags, and good coarſe Salt, which he will ſell reaſonable for Caſh.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on Monday, the 9th of May,

THAT high pleaſant ſituated lot of land, on the left hand ſide going into Germantown, from Philadelphia, adjoining to Germantown, containing about 19 acres, it joins 40 perches on the main ſtreet, whereon is a good orchard of the beſt of fruit trees, ſuch as apple, pear, peach, cherry, &c. with about three acres of the beſt of watered meadow, that never wants manure, and about three acres of wood land, with good ſprings, and good building ſtone.

Alſo, to be ſold at the ſame time, about ten acres of very good meadow, on a road leading from Frankford to the Falls of Schuylkill, about a mile from Germantown, it is within fence, and has been mowed for two years paſt.

Likewiſe, about ten acres of very good wood land, adjoining to the aforeſaid meadow.

The vendue to begin at two o' clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given, by JACOB NAGLEE. §

STRAYED or ſtolen, on Tueſday night, the 5th inſtant, from the houſe of Joſeph Williams, on the head of Bohemia, Cecil county, a ſorrel horſe, belonging to the ſubſcriber. He is four years old, and about 14 hands and a half high, has a white face, a yellow mane and tail, his fore feet only trimmed, he is low in fleſh, bare ſhod all four, do not remember if any brand, his neck galled with the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and delivers him to John Neſmith, paſt, on his way to or from Philadelphia, may depend on receiving of him, TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if ſtolen, and the thief convicted, FORTY SHILLINGS, by

HAMILTON and LEIPER. ¶

Juſt imported, and to be ſold, Wholeſale and Retail, by

DAVID HALL,

At the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

BIBLES with Cann's Notes; Neat Pocket Bibles; and Teſtaments, with and without Pſalms. Of whom alſo may be had, a general Aſſortment of Books, and all Sorts of Stationary.

*A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office Philadelphia.*

JOS. ADAIR, John Arey, Martha Arnold, Thomas Allaon, Philadelphia; Benjamin Auſtin Abingdon, William Anderſon (2) Whitemarſh.

B. Charles Brown, Robert Buchanan, John Bann, Jonathan Bird, Moſes Baſhford, William Bailey (2) Capt. Richard Bulkeley, John Baſtick, John Broad, William Blyth, Archibald Black, Mrs. Bond, Thomas Burk, Elizabeth Burr, Thomas Bowdich, Daniel Bain, Edward Benſon, Daniel Bew, Philadelphia; Samuel Brown, Philadelphia County; Thomas Bradley, Forks of Delaware; John Bringhurſt, Germantown.

C. Edmond Caiger, Daniel Collins (2) Ann Carroll, John Clay (2) Jaſper Cather, Thomas Criſpin, Capt. Norman H. Clevers, Capt. Thomas Courſey, James Clow, Jos. Caufman, John Criſp, Thomas Clark, William Colſton, William Cambridge, Charles Coſtuly, Paul Connodge, Robert Cuffey, Philip Campbell, Patrick Caſſidy, Arthur Carry, Philadelphia; John Chriſtie, Cheltenham, Philadelphia County; William Cowper, Surgeon, Germantown; John Covenhoven, Pileſgrove, N. Jerſey.

D. Capt. Diſher, Thomas Deveern, Thomas Dunn, John Davidſon, William Davis, Philadelphia; Mary Dean, New-Providence, Philadelphia County.

E. William Evens, Daniel Ehinguer, Joſhua Eldridge, Philadelphia; William Eddy, Oxford, Philadelphia County.

F. John Frizzell (2) Silveſter Fenton, Miſs Keron Fiſh, Thomas Foggett, Eliz. Frazier, Philadelphia.

G. Samuel Grim, John German, George Gregg, George Graems, John Grey, William Getter, Robert Greenall, Samuel Gingels, Mr. Ganly, Frederick Groſs, Philadelphia; Adam Guyer, Kingſeſs; Jeſſe George, Blockley.

H. Samuel Hare, Daniel Hamel (2) Capt. Alexander Hardy, John Hunter, Arthur Horry (2) James Hadden, Samuel Hand, Capt. Higgins, John Hooper, Iſaac Hazell, William Huſſey (2) Pat. Hogan, Robert Harding, Catherine Hannon, Wm. Halle, William Herbert, John Hadden, William Hill, Philadelphia; Jane Henderſon, Southampton, B. C.

I. John Jarman, Thomas Jackſon, John Johnſon, David Johnſon, Joſeph Johnſon, Philadelphia; John Irwin, Warrington Townſhip; Abraham Inſkeep, Jerſey; William John, Cheſter County.

K. John Knox, Margaret Kelly, Sam. Kelſey, Philadelphia; David Knox, Norrington, Philadelphia County.

L. John Lynch, Patrick Lockan, Tho. & Wm. Lightfoot, William Long, Henry Lloyd, Mr. Laidler, John Lancks, Robert Lockhart, James Leadbetter, Philadelphia; William Lee, Tinicum; James Loughrey, Nocomixon Townſhip.

M. John Murphey, John M'Kee, William Mazine, Mary M'Ketrick; Alex. M'Kinſey, John Moore, William Martin, Bartholomew Mather, Patrick M'Keaſen, James M'Meaking, John M'Colley, Capt. Edmund Morton, Gilbert M'Killip, John Maguire, Michael Moſs, James Mullen, John Morris, John M'Beth, Arch. M'Curdy, Robert M'Lean, John M'Gee, Capt. Robert M'Lean, Thomas Mullen, John M'Camon (2) William Maynadier, David M'Cullock, Patrick M'Nench, Daniel M'Iſaac, Arch. M'Clelin, James M'Illuray, Capt. James Marſh, John M'Kinny, Philadelphia; Archibald M'Clean, Upper Dublin; Joſiah Martin, Suſſex on Delaware; Joſeph Mitchell, Blockley.

N. John Nivan, Alexander Nelſon, Arch. Nicholſon, Philadelphia; John Nice, Germantown Road.

O. Sampſon O Hurry, James O Neal, Philadelphia; Thomas O Cain, 15 Miles from Lancaſter.

P. James Parker, Mr. Povlin, Andrew Porter, M. Philippe, Mr. Prior, Mr. Pammer, John Piper, Moles Patterſon, John Porth, William Purſell, Philadelphia.

R. William Reed, William Robinſon, Andrew Reed, George Ranſom, William Robinſon, 34th Regiment, Robert Ruecaſtle, Thomas Rawlings, Job Ruſton, Ruſſell and Hamilton, Henry Robertſon, Philadelphia; Richard Renſhaw, Glouceſter Point; Dr. Alexander Roſs, Mount-Holly.

S. John Semple, William Steel, William Spencer, John Smith, Caleb Sheward, Thomas Shorry (2) Henry Sheetz, John Stedman, John Stevenſon, Sharpe and Comp. Benjamin Sengel, Eleanor Sheehan, James Stevenſon, Sandy Sears, William Smith, Paul Singer, John Slack (3) Francis Smith, Peter Spence, Robert Shepherd, Benjamin Sinton, Philadelphia; Chriſtopher Sour (2) George Schriver, Germantown; William Subering (3) Suſſex, Charles Stewart, Kingwood, N. Jerſey; Simon Schmidt, Bucks County.

T. Mr. Tioli, Samuel Thompſon, Robert Taylor, John Tate, William Temple, Samuel Tools, Philadelphia; John Thompſon, Montgomery Townſhip; Robert Todd, N. Providence.

V. John Vandergrift, James Vawin, Philadelphia; John Van Deren, Schuylkill.

W. Hannah Welch, John Walles, John Ward, Robert Willis, Capt. Samuel Watſon, John Weſt, Mark Workman, Eleanor Ward, James Wilſon, Richard Welſh, William Watſon, Philadelphia; Chriſtopher Warner, G. Town; Andrew Willey, Southampton, B. C.

Y. Capt. Samuel Young, Philadelphia.

Z. Jonathan Zane, Philadelphia.

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*TO BE SOLD,*

AN honeſt, healthy NEGROE MAN, abundantly qualified for the farmer's buſineſs, in all its branches. Enquire of the printers.

---

To be LETT, or SOLD,

A LEASE of near ten years, of a lot of ground in the Northern Liberties, being 200 feet on the river Delaware, whereon are erected, three ſtone houſes, generally known by the name of the Three Stores: The middle one is forty feet ſquare, the other two are twenty feet by forty; they have in them a compleat diſtillery, the largeſt ſtill will hold ſeven hundred gallons, and the low wine ſtill, one hundred and twenty gallons, there are moreover, nine working ciſterns, each containing two charges for the large ſtill, which will make eighteen days work, with return ciſterns, pumps, canns, cranes, and all other things neceſſary for going to work immediately. There is a brewer's copper ſet up in one of the ſaid ſtores, which holds upwards of three hundred gallons, with a horſe malt mill, maſh, tun cooler, and other utenſils. Each of the ſaid ſtores has a loft that will contain many thouſand buſhels of wheat, malt, ſalt, or any thing of the like nature. The river runs within fifteen feet of the ſaid ſtores, where ſhallops and boats may come along ſide the wharff. The yard in which the ſtores ſtand is large, and very fit for a ſtave or board yard; at a ſmall diſtance from the ſtores is a neat brick counting houſe, almoſt new. The ſubſcriber will alſo lett at the ſame time, the ſmall tenements, with an acre of good garden, if it will ſuit the perſon who takes the ſtores; they are divided from the ſtores by the road to Kenſington. Alſo to be ſold, two Negroe men, who have had the ſmall-pox and measles, one is about 30 years old, the other about twenty, they have both been uſed to the diſtilling buſineſs. Nothing but a loſs of health, and of conſequence a want of emplyoyment for the Negroes, induces the ſubſcriber to diſpoſe of them, or the ſaid ſtores. ¶ RICHARD MORRIS.

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Suſſex county, Maryland, April 18, 1768.

WHEREAS SAMUEL SHEPPERD obtained a bond of the ſubſcriber, on the 13th inſtant, for Ten Pounds, payable the 1ſt of May next, but as I have not received value for the ſame, I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment thereof, for I am determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled by law. ¶ JAMES WILLIAMS.

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CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at the Three Tuns, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a ſorrel MARE, in good order, ſuppoſed to be with foal, has a blaze down her face, a ſwitch tail, her fore feet white, and the hind feet partly white. The Owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ JOSEPH YEATES.

N. B. The mare was cried two market days.

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WHEREAS JAMES ROBESON is lately arrived in this province from Liſburn, and now lives with Samuel Martin, at Paxton, in Lancaſter county, and is very deſirous of ſeeing his brother Alexander Robeſon, who came to this country about 30 years ago, and is ſuppoſed to be in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey; the ſaid Alexander Robeſon, before he left Ireland, lived with his uncle, a linen weaver, near Liſburn. If any perſon will give information where the ſaid Alexander Robeſon lives, that his brother may go and ſee him, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by

⊕ JAMES ROBESON.

Kingſeſs Townſhip, March 26, 1768.

STRAYED away from ANDREW COX, a light grey mare colt, 3 years old next Auguſt, trots, a blaze in the face, ſtrait limbed. Whoever takes up the ſaid colt, and brings her home, ſhall have FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ANDREW COX.

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To be LETT,

A DWELLING-HOUSE and BAKEHOUSE, very convenient for Loaf Bread or Sea Biſcuit; with a large Wood-yard, Stable and Garden, and a Pump at the Door. For Terms, apply to JESSE JONES, in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets. ¶

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CAME to the Plantation of Jacob Smith, in Derry Townſhip, Lancaſter County, and Province of Pennſylvania, a black BULL, with a little white on his Forehead, between three and four Years old, has ſome Sort of a Brand on his Rump. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. ¶ JACOB SMITH.

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 19th inſt. April, a ſervant lad, named Abraham Dehaven, about 19 years of age, a ſlim built fellow, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, long viſaged, has a down look, of a dark complexion, ſtraight brown hair; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a light coloured cloth jacket, and under jacket, with few or no buttons on either of them, but tied with ſtrings, old leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, and buckles not fellows. He was bound ſome time ago to one Adam Painter, who ſet him free, and gave him ſome ſort of diſcharge, which he took with him; it is thought he is gone to ſome iſland below Philadelphia, where he has a brother, working for Mr. Penroſe. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in Philadelphia goal, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid ſervant. ¶

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FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, the following ſervant men, viz. one named WILLIAM FETHERSON, a ſchoolmaſter, a ſtout well ſet fellow, about 36 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and has two moles on the right ſide of his face, in a direct line between the corner of his mouth and his ear; had on, and took with him, a blue broadcloth coat and veſt, with yellow buttons, a white ditto, with black hair buttons, a pair of leather breeches, halfworn, with ſeveral ſmall patches about the knees, a white ſheeting linen ſhirt, an old black ſilk handkerchief, a good pair of ſhoes, a pair of pumps, and two pair of yarn ſtockings, a caſtor hat, about halfworn, an old great coat, ſcorched on the left ſide, and a ſlit on the right fore ſkirt, which it is thought he let the other have, whoſe name is STEPHEN ROGERS; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, and is about 30 years of age, and ſpeaks in the weſt country dialect; he had on, when he went away, a felt hat, about halfworn, with a ſmall hole burnt through the crown, an old jacket, old ſhirt, and ſhort wide trowſers, of country tow linen, old grey ribbed ſtockings, and old ſhoes (but it is thought the other will help him to better clothes) he has ſhort brown hair, and has been a collier in his own country. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for each, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by WILLIAM BENNETT, or THOMAS DEROACHBROOM.

N. B. As the ſaid Fetherſon is a good ſcholar, it is thought he will forge paſſes. ¶

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RUN away, the Fifth of March laſt, from CORNELIUS GAESON, Breeches-maker, in the City of Annapolis, an Engliſh Servant Man, named ROBERT DOWNING, a Breeches-maker by Trade (he is the Property of William Carlin, at Alexandria, in Fairfax County, Virginia) about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, ſhort black curled Hair, ſtoop ſhouldered, has a remarkable uncommon Way of walking; had on, when he went away, a Claret coloured Coat, black Waiſtcoat, and Leather Breeches. It is ſuppoſed he is gone to Philadelphia, as he has been ſeen in Baltimore-Town, and Nottingham, and he ſaid he would go to Newport, Rhode-Iſland.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any Goal on the Continent, ſo that his Maſter, or his Aſſigns, may have him again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me ¶ WILLIAM CARLIN.

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TO be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 3d of May next, to the higheſt bidder, by the ſubſcribers, the fine MERCHANT MILLS, where Caleb Phipps now lives, in the townſhip of Ridley, and County of Cheſter, about two miles from the town of Cheſter, twelve miles from the city of Philadelphia, all in fine order, two water wheels, two reels in a cheſt, three cheſts, all new and ſtrong, no water hurts the running geers, the mill houſe ſtone, 45 feet by 40, length and breadth, three ſtory high, beſides the flour loft, with cog and water pits, grinds as faſt, and as good work, as any mill in the county, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a cold ſpring of water by the door, with 16 acres of land, 13 whereof is meadow, under good graſs, and two acres more for a landing, about 200 perches from the mill, where a flat may bring 5 or 600 buſhels of wheat. The title is indiſputable. The vendue to be held on the premiſes, to begin at ten of the clock, and the conditions made known, by JOSEPH PHIPPS, ſenior, CALEB PHIPPS.

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IN Purſuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, on the 29th Day of April inſtant, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain Meſſuage, or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, and containing in Breadth, on the ſaid Street, about 16 Feet, and in Length 50 Feet, bounded Eaſtward with the ſaid Street, Southward by a Houſe and Ground of Joſeph Clark, Weſtward with John Murphy's Lot, and Northward with Spruce-ſtreet; late the real Eſtate of John Jones, late of ſaid City, Goldſmith, deceaſed. The Sale to begin at Seven o' Clock in the Evening.

WILLIAM BALL, Adminiſtrator.

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GOOD HEMP to be ſold by JOSEPH PEMBERTON, On the North Side of Race-ſtreet, the third Door from the Corner of Third-ſtreet. ¶ 5s. Tbc.

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THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, are deſired to attend their annual Meeting, at the ſaid Hoſpital, on the ſecond Day of next Month (May), between the Hours of Two and Six o' Clock in the Afternoon, being the Time by Law appointed for the Election of Twelve Managers, and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year; when the Accounts of the Expences, and Proceedings for the Year paſt, will be ſubmitted to their Inſpection.

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THE MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION LIBRARY, are deſired to meet, at the Library Room in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, on the ſecond Day of May next, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, in order to chooſe Directors, Treaſurer, and Clerk, for the enſuing Year, and to make their Twelfth annual Payment.

*By Order of the Directors,*
JOHN DE MAUREGNAULT, Clerk.

N. B. Thoſe that are in Arrears more than one Year, are deſired to pay the ſame; as, in caſe of Failure, their Shares will become forfeited. ¶

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Germantown, April 11, 1768.

THE MEMBERS of the GERMANTOWN LIBRARY are deſired to meet, on Monday, the ſecond Day of May next, between the Hours of 2 and 6 o' Clock in the Afternoon, in their Library Room, in the Houſe of Chriſtian Lehman, in ſaid Germantown, to chooſe their Directors, &c. for the enſuing Year, and to make their 24th annual Payment. By Order of the Directors, CHRISTIAN LEHMAN, Secretary.

N. B. The Members that are delinquent in their Payments, are eſpecially deſired to attend, or elſe their Shares will be forfeited. ¶

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To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On Tueſday, the Third Day of May next, at Six o' Clock in the Evening, at the Houſe of Leonard Melchior, Tavern-keeper, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in this City,

A TWO Story Brick Meſſuage, Brick Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Moravian-Alley or Bread-ſtreet, in the ſaid City; containing in Front, on Moravian-Alley, about 17 Feet (including the Moiety of a 3 Feet Alley, which the Premiſes hath the Privilege of) the Depth of the Lot is about 75 Feet; the Houſe hath two ſpacious Rooms on each Floor, a good Cellar and Garrets, and a pailed Garden: The Whole ſubject to a Groundrent of 16ſ6 Sterl. per Annum.

Alſo, one other two Story Brick Meſſuage, Brick Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, bounded on the North by the above deſcribed, on the Eaſt by Moravian-Alley aforeſaid, on the South by Quarry-ſtreet, and on the Weſt by Benjamin Morgan's Ground; the Houſe contains in Front, on Moravian-Alley, about 17 Feet, and the Lot in Depth, on ſaid Quarry-ſtreet, about 54 Feet, hath two good Rooms on each Floor, beſides a convenient Cellar, and Garrets; ſubject to a Groundrent of 12ſ6 Sterling, per Annum. The ſaid Houſes now rent for 20*l.* per Ann. each. One Third of the Purchaſe Money to be paid immediately; one other Third in Nine Months; and the remaining Third in 18 Months, giving good Security, and paying Intereſt; Diſcount will be allowed for previous Payment of any conſiderable Part of the credited Sums, at 6 per Cent. An indiſputable Title will be made by the Subſcribers, as Truſtees of the real Eſtate of the Reverend William Sturgeon, and Hannah his Wife.

RICHARD PETERS,
HUGH ROBERTS,
DANIEL RUNDLE,
JOHN MURGATROYD.

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BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Monday, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by public vendue, a valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Penkader Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, about one mile from the town of Newark, bounded by lands of John Steel, Samuel Kerr, Thomas Thomas, Joſeph Oburn, and others, and containing about 383 acres, of which is cleared, about 100 acres of plow land, 20 acres of meadow, and about 30 acres more may be made at a ſmall expence, the remainder woodland, well timbered; there is on the premiſes a ſaw-mill, which, from the ſituation and ſtore of timber that may be had convenient at a low rate, is more valuable than mills in moſt other parts in the county. Likewiſe a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, a young orchard, and other improvements. The purchaſer, on paying down 100*l.* may have a reaſonable time to diſcharge the remainder, on giving ſufficient ſecurity, and paying intereſt; late the eſtate of Enoch Morgan, ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Likewiſe at 3 o'clock, on the ſame day, in the afternoon, will be ſold by virtue of a writ to me directed, at the tavern kept by Mr. James Popham, in the town of Newark, a lot of ground, with the appurtenances, ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt end of the ſaid town, containing 15 acres (more or leſs) part of which is meadow ground, late the eſtate of George Dickey, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold for ready money, by

¶ JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

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BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Monday, the 9th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate between Blackbird's Bridge and Duck-Creek, in Appoquinimink Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, containing about 375 acres, through which the county road, leading from New-Caſtle to Duck Creek, runs, being bounded by lands late of Edward Richardſon, Gyles Borroſs, Robert Douglaſs, and others; late the eſtate of John Pennell, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

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To be SOLD, by Virtue of Deeds in Truſt, at the Town of Dumfries, in Prince-William County, Virginia, on Monday, the 6th Day of June next, to the higheſt Bidder, the following Tracts of Land.

ABOUT 470 Acres, whereon Col. Henry Peyton now lives; this Tract lies in Prince-William County, within 18 Miles of Dumfries and Colcheſter, is level, the Soil good, well watered, joining upon Broad-Run a conſiderable Diſtance, has a valuable Grift-mill upon it, convenient Houſes, and upwards of 100 Acres of cleared Land, in good Order for either planting or farming.

Two Hundred and Twelve Acres, lying upon the ſame Run, about a Mile higher up, great Part of which is valuable low Ground; there is alſo upon this a conſiderable Quantity of cleared Land, and ſeveral Houſes.

One Hundred Acres, lying upon the Branches of Lucky-Run, in the ſame County.

One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ten Acres, lying upon Little-River, in the County of Fauquier, on which is a large Proportion of Meadow Land, and not above 45 Miles from Navigation.

Two Hundred and Fifty-four Acres, in the ſaid County of Fauquier, in which the ſaid Peyton is Tenant by Courteſy.

And 293 Acres, in the County of Frederick.

Twelve Months Credit will be given, the Purchaſers entering into Bond, with ſufficient Security, 5 per Cent. diſcounted for ready Money.

CUTH. BULLITT.

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